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# Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD  
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Release: October 11, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

OCTOBER 1, 1943

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average	1942	Ind.	Average	1942	Indicated	Oct. 1
			1932-41			Sept. 1 1943 <sup>1/</sup>	
Corn, all.....bu.	24.9	35.5	32.4	2,349,267	3,175,154	2,985,267	3,055,605
Wheat, all....."	13.5	19.8	16.8	738,412	981,327	834,957	835,816
Winter....."	14.3	19.7	15.8	550,181	703,253	533,857	533,857
All spring....."	11.4	20.2	18.8	188,231	278,074	301,100	301,959
Durum....."	10.1	21.2	17.8	26,992	44,660	36,387	36,251
Other spring.."	11.7	20.0	19.0	161,240	233,414	264,713	265,708
Oats....."	28.1	35.9	30.3	1,018,783	1,358,730	1,145,060	1,148,692
Barley....."	21.4	25.4	21.9	243,573	426,150	333,282	330,212
Rye....."	11.4	14.9	11.6	38,589	57,341	33,314	33,314
Buckwheat....."	16.6	17.7	17.2	7,029	6,687	8,472	8,464
Flaxseed....."	7.3	9.2	8.8	14,226	40,660	54,720	51,486
Rice....."	48.4	44.9	45.5	47,334	66,363	71,217	69,019
All sorghums.....							
for grain....."	13.1	18.2	13.6	61,294	107,245	102,495	101,013
Hay, all tame...ton	1.29	1.53	1.42	73,277	92,245	85,112	85,872
Hay, wild....."	.79	1.04	.91	9,675	13,083	11,357	11,357
Hay, clover and.....							
timothy 2/....."	1.16	1.45	1.41	23,476	28,276	27,934	27,934
Hay, alfalfa...."	1.99	2.31	2.15	26,709	36,547	32,493	32,473
Beans, dry edible.....							
100-lb. bag	3/ 837	3/ 995	3/ 896	14,325	19,608	22,975	22,770
Peas, dry field..".	3/ 1,098	3/ 1,510	3/ 1,321	2,617	7,160	9,458	9,458
Soybeans for.....							
beans.....bu.	16.7	19.5	18.0	51,571	209,559	208,763	206,868
Cowpeas for peas..".	5.3	5.6	5.2	--	--	--	--
Peanuts 4/.....lb.	733	644	661	1,214,777	2,206,935	2,801,515	2,769,090
Potatoes.....bu.	116.9	136.9	139.6	363,332	371,150	460,512	469,545
Sweetpotatoes...."	83.2	92.4	80.9	69,291	65,380	71,623	74,704
Tobacco.....lb.	878	1,024	948	1,349,896	1,412,437	1,371,604	1,394,290
Sugarcane for.....							
sugar & seed..ton	18.5	18.4	20.5	5,105	5,840	6,586	6,801
Sugar beets.....".	11.8	12.3	12.6	9,834	11,681	7,546	7,524
Broomcorn.....".	3/ 265	3/ 330	3/ 261	40	35	26	28
Hops.....lb.	1,169	1,006	1,185	5/ 37,992	34,896	38,284	38,516
Condition October 1							
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.				
Apples, commercial crop 6/...bu.	7/ 61	71	50	5/ 7/ 121,788	5/ 128,597	92,392	90,057
Peaches, total crop....."	8/ 61	8/ 68	8/ 42	5/ 55,392	5/ 66,380	42,710	42,060
Pears, total crop.....".	66	75	57	5/ 27,938	5/ 30,717	23,851	23,753
Grapes 9/.....ton	74	76	88	5/ 2,354	2,402	2,759	2,797
Pecans.....lb.	47	41	49	91,113	78,800	98,049	104,806
Pasture.....	66	88	71	--	--	--	--

<sup>1/</sup> For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. <sup>2/</sup> Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. <sup>3/</sup> Pounds. <sup>4/</sup> Picked and threshed. <sup>5/</sup> Includes some quantities not harvested. <sup>6/</sup> See footnote on table by States. <sup>7/</sup> Short-time average. <sup>8/</sup> Production in percentage of a full crop. <sup>9/</sup> Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins.

CROP PRODUCTION, OCTOBER 1, 1943  
(Continued)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			1945 percent of 1942
	Average 1932-41	Harvested 1942	For harvest 1943	
Corn, all.....	94,511	89,484	94,297	105.4
Wheat, all.....	54,572	49,464	49,883	100.8
Winter.....	38,329	35,666	33,859	94.9
All spring.....	16,342	13,798	16,024	116.1
Durum.....	2,561	2,109	2,035	96.5
Other spring.....	13,781	11,689	13,989	119.7
Oats.....	35,979	37,899	37,944	100.1
Barley.....	11,120	16,782	15,106	90.0
Rye.....	3,293	3,837	2,875	74.9
Buckwheat.....	424	378	493	130.4
Flaxseed.....	1,804	4,402	5,843	132.7
Rice.....	978	1,477	1,518	102.8
All sorghums for grain.....	4,508	5,896	7,439	126.2
Cotton.....	27,718	22,602	21,672	95.9
Hay, all tame.....	56,649	60,211	60,489	100.5
Hay, wild.....	12,105	12,533	12,432	99.2
Hay, clover & timothy 1/.....	20,301	19,527	19,846	101.6
Hay, alfalfa.....	13,368	15,851	15,098	95.2
Beans, dry edible.....	1,706	1,970	2,542	129.0
Peas, dry field.....	238	474	716	151.1
Soybeans for beans.....	2,948	10,762	11,480	106.7
Soybeans 2/.....	6,999	14,222	15,434	108.5
Cowpeas 2/.....	3,121	3,407	2,574	75.6
Peanuts 3/.....	1,648	3,425	4,191	122.4
Velvetbeans 2/.....	134	173	163	94.2
Potatoes.....	3,131	2,711	3,363	124.0
Sweetpotatoes.....	833	707	923	130.5
Tobacco.....	1,537	1,379	1,471	106.7
Sorgo for sirup.....	253	220	218	99.1
Sugarcane for sugar & seed...	273	317	331	104.4
Sugarcane for sirup.....	134	119	125	105.0
Sugar beets.....	833	951	598	62.9
Broomcorn.....	303	214	212	99.1
Hops.....	32	35	32	93.7
Total (excl. dupl.).....	317,441	327,414	334,351	103.1

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

CROP	Average 1932-41		1942		1943	
	Percent	1,000 bushels	Percent	1,000 bushels	Percent	1,000 bushels
Wheat.....	44.8	330,937	65.6	644,146	61.9	517,740
Oats.....	81.6	828,240	83.4	1,132,933	81.9	941,002
Corn (old crop) 4/	13.9	306,594	17.4	423,758	13.6	364,844

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

2/ Grown alone for all purposes.

3/ Picked and threshed.

4/ Data based on corn for grain.

APPROVED:

Paul H. Lippelby

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## GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF OCTOBER 1, 1943

Crop yields in the country as a whole are turning out about as expected a month ago. Although aggregate crop production will be about 7 percent below the phenomenal output of last year, it is now possible to look with some confidence for an output several percent higher than in any other previous season. Farmers are harvesting the second-highest crop yields from the largest acreage harvested in 10 years. Unfavorable weather could still cause extensive local losses but dry weather during September enabled farmers in nearly all States to push the gathering of late crops and the size of the harvest can be seen more clearly than is often the case at this season of the year.

To meet the bumper demand for direct food crops there are bumper crops of potatoes, rice, beans, peas, and peanuts. Production of the principal oil seeds as a group will be about the same as in 1942 and a third greater than in any other season. This year's wheat crop is only about average but the July 1 carryover was large and wheat stocks on October 1 were 56 percent above average. There will be more sweetpotatoes than we usually grow except in depression periods. Fruit production is lower than in most of the last half dozen seasons but exceeds production in earlier years. Barring severe storm or freezing losses there should be a record or near-record tonnage of citrus fruits to be picked during the next 12 months and also a record tonnage of grapes, but apples, peaches and pears are light crops due chiefly to frosts last spring. Commercial vegetable production not including the large crops of potatoes and sweetpotatoes will probably be greater than in any season prior to 1942. A large tonnage of vegetables for canning and processing was produced but it was less than production last year. The supply of market vegetables has been, and still continues, relatively light but the increased number of home gardens augments the supply somewhat.

To feed the record numbers of livestock and poultry there is a corn crop that is expected to exceed 3 billion bushels and may be about as large as any grown prior to 1942. Adding fairly large crops of oats, barley, and sorghums for grain gives

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a total feed grain crop of about 115 million tons, about 9 million tons below production last year but above production in other years since 1915 and at least 12 million tons above average production during any 10-year period. Hay production was large enough to provide about the usual quantity per head for the increased numbers of livestock and pastures, and ranges show about the usual condition for this season of the year, but hay supplies and reports on pastures and ranges are all much lower than a year ago.

Although the national crop situation appears about the same as it did a month ago, there have been changes in individual crops and local areas. Early fall rains relieved the drought in the south central area from Kentucky and the lower Mississippi Valley as far westward as the central portions of Texas, Oklahoma and Kansas, causing substantial improvement in sweetpotatoes, tobacco, late corn, sugarcane and pastures but damaging rice, especially along the Louisiana coast, and causing some loss of cotton. Part of the eastern drought area, extending from New Jersey into Virginia, has had some rain that will help pastures but most crops except some late vegetables were too far advanced to be benefited. Elsewhere the dry fall has been unfavorable for the growth of apples, sorghums, late vegetables and some other late crops as well as for pastures and ranges and the seeding of winter wheat, but was favorable for most farm work and reports from all areas indicate that harvesting has been pushed rapidly. Early September frosts damaged some corn in the Dakotas and northeastern Ohio and some corn and beans in Michigan but in the main Corn Belt both corn and soybeans have largely escaped frosts through the first week of October. Although the considerable acreage of these crops planted late still needs a week or two more of mild weather, the danger of serious damage from frost has been rapidly declining. The indications at this time are that the harvesting of late crops can be completed at about the normal season.

Harvesting reports show flaxseed to be yielding about 6 percent less than was expected a month ago, rice and apples each 3 percent less, cotton nearly 2 percent less and barley, sorghums, beans, soybeans and peanuts each about 1 percent less. On the other hand, the estimates of corn, sweetpotatoes and sugarcane production are now raised about 3 percent, the estimates for potatoes and tobacco are up 2 percent and those for hay are up 1 percent. The annual total of vegetables shows little change but prospects for some important late kinds show reduction chiefly because of dry weather or early frosts in northern States.

On October 1 farm stocks of oats and corn totaled 25,300,000 tons. Allowing for probable holdings of barley and sorghums for grain and for the corn and sorghum crops being harvested, the farm supply of feed grains in sight October 1 totals 120 million tons compared with 130 million tons a year ago and a range of from 58 million to 114 million tons in the preceding 15 years for which records are available. Supplies are very large but not large enough for continued liberal feeding of the temporarily expanded numbers of livestock now in flocks and herds.

October reports on stocks of corn and oats on farms show that during the last three months grain supplies have been used at a rate that cannot be continued from supplies in sight. The quantity of feed grains disappearing from farms between July 1 and October 1

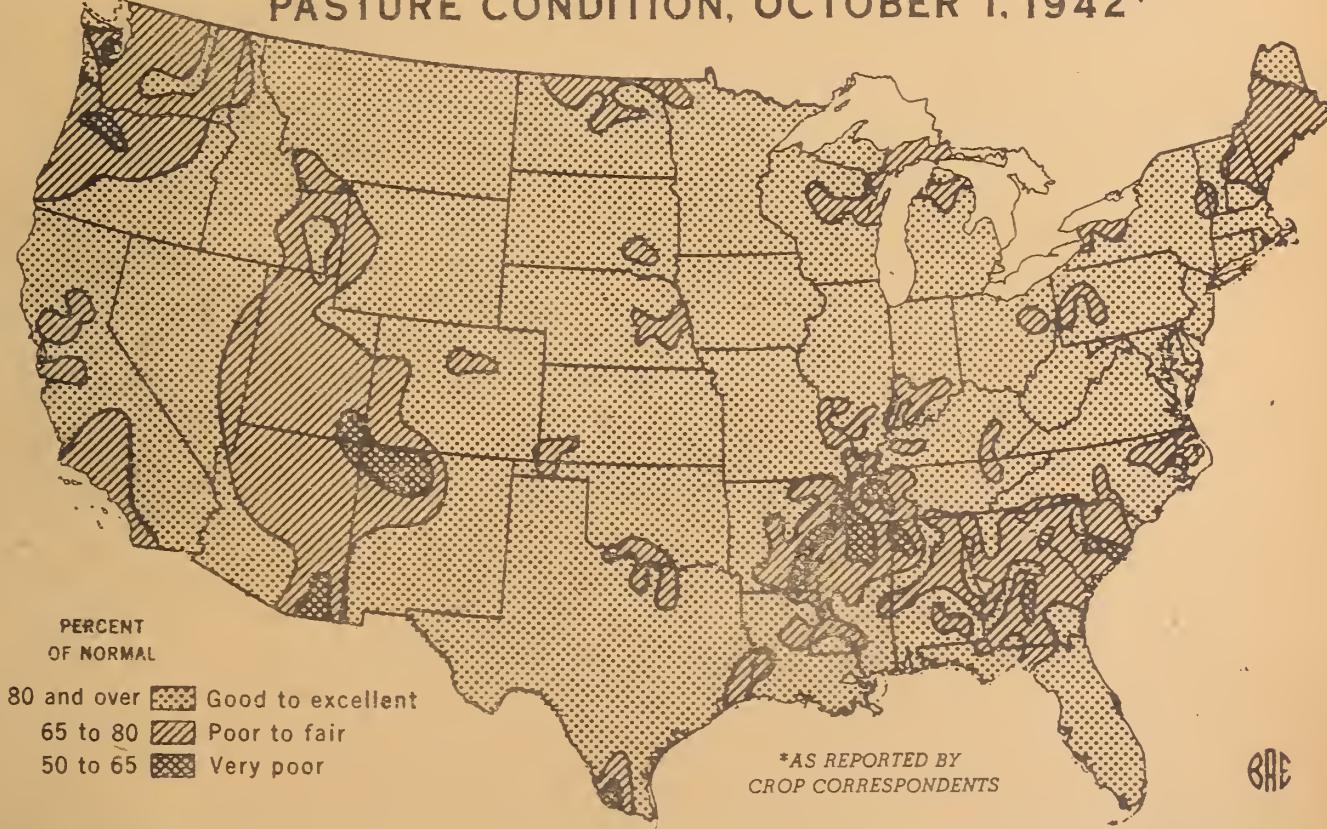
PASTURE CONDITION, OCTOBER 1, 1943\*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 43325 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

PASTURE CONDITION, OCTOBER 1, 1942\*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 42669 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

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was about 17 percent greater this year than in 1942 and 27 percent greater than in any of the preceding 20 years for which records are available. From now till the beginning of next year's harvest the quantity of grain that can be fed can hardly exceed the record quantity fed last season without reducing farm reserves to an unusually low level.

Judging from the number of pigs, calves, and lambs saved, chicks and turkeys hatched and weights of animals being marketed, the total production of cattle, hogs, sheep, and poultry during the current calendar year will be slightly more than 50 billion pounds live weight. This would be 12 percent in excess of production in 1942 and 27 percent greater than production in any preceding year. Milk production is expected to be only 1 percent below last year's peak and egg production likely to be 12 percent higher than in any past year. This high production of livestock in 1943 plus other uses is requiring a volume of feed grain in 1943 as large as the entire amount produced in 1942. Livestock numbers and rates of feeding will now need to be adjusted to the smaller volume of grain currently available.

Total production of all fruit crops (8 major deciduous for 1943 plus citrus crops for the 1943-44 season) is indicated to be about 10 percent below the previous season's harvest. All citrus in 1943-44 is expected to total about the same as the 1942-43 harvest. Total tonnage of the 8 major deciduous fruits (apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, apricots) is 16 percent below the 1942 total. Grapes are a record crop in California, while the United States total production of prunes and plums is 13 percent above the 1942 harvest. Other deciduous fruits show percentage reductions from last year as follows: apples, 30; peaches, 37; pears, 23; cherries, 37; apricots, 53. Supplies of fruits are being very closely utilized this year. Needed rains the latter part of September improved citrus prospects in Texas. Production of tree nuts (walnuts, pecans, almonds, filberts) in 1943 is indicated to be 12 percent more than in 1942 and 24 percent larger than average.

As the harvesting season for commercial truck crops in the late producing States approaches an end, the total U. S. 1943 production of vegetables for the fresh market is likely to fall about 9 percent below that of 1942 to a level about 1 percent above the 1932-41 average. Production of snap beans, carrots, kale, and tomatoes exceeded production of these crops in 1942, with reductions in other crops. The indicated aggregate tonnage of 8 important vegetables for commercial processing also shows a reduction of 9 percent from that of 1942, but exceeds the 1932-41 average by 59 percent. Of these crops, it appears that only snap beans and beets will be processed in larger quantities than in 1942.

Production of truck crops for the fresh market in areas from which most of the October shipments are to be expected is indicated to be about 4 percent less than in 1942 but 8 percent above the corresponding 10-year (1932-41) average. Lighter supplies are indicated for snap beans, cauliflower, onions, celery, cabbage, spinach, and green peppers, which more than offset heavier prospective crops of lima beans, carrots, tomatoes, cucumbers, green peas, lettuce, and beets.

Yields of the principal grass and clover seeds harvested to date have been disappointing and production is below the rather low level of last year. The outcome of the alfalfa seed crop is still uncertain, and there is some chance that the lespe-deza crop may be larger than last year. In general, supplies of the principal grass and clover seeds used in Northern States will be light, although not seriously short, but larger supplies of winter cover crop seeds were available in time for planting in the South this fall than in any other year on record.

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CORN: The 1943 United States corn crop promises to exceed the 3 billion bushel mark for the fourth time in history. On October 1, corn production is indicated at 3,055,605,000 bushels - the third largest crop on record, surpassed only by the record 1942 crop of 3,175,154,000 bushels and the big crop of 1920 which totalled 3,070,604,000 bushels. The October 1 forecast is 70 million bushels above the September 1 estimate. The 1943 crop is now expected to exceed the 10-year (1932-41) average of 2,349,267,000 bushels by 706 million bushels. This average, however, includes the two drought years, 1934 and 1936, when production for each of these years was only about half of the 1943 output. These estimates relate to corn for all purposes -- grain, silage, forage, hogging and grazing.

September weather was favorable for corn. Moderate to generous rains brought relief to areas affected by drought in the South Central and Mid-Atlantic States. Although rainfall in the Great Plains continued much below normal, temperatures were moderate which was helpful in view of the exhausted soil moisture supplies. West of the Rockies above normal temperatures gave corn much needed warmth and sunshine. Dry weather, although too cool at times, encouraged ripening over much of the important northern States. Warm weather at the end of the month was particularly beneficial in this respect.

Killing frosts, which occurred during the second and third week of September in some of the most northern States, resulted in considerable soft corn and poor quality silage and fodder in North Dakota, Michigan, New York, the northern and central sections of Wisconsin and spotted areas of Minnesota. Although frosts came earlier than usual for South Dakota and Nebraska, corn was well advanced owing to the dry growing season. In the main Corn Belt frost damage was spotty and mostly light. A large part of this crop is now safe from frost but some late corn still needs a week to ten days to mature.

Despite considerable damage from drought in the extreme western Corn Belt States and in the southern parts of Illinois and Missouri, and damage from frost and early season floods, production in the Corn Belt is expected to reach 2,374,028,000 bushels, the second largest crop on record for this section. Production records are shattered for four States - Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota - while Indiana and Ohio will harvest near record crops. Yields were turning out somewhat better than expected a month ago in Nebraska and Kansas, but in parts of these States and South Dakota production was reduced materially by drought.

Outside of the Corn Belt net prospects are better than a month ago. The improvement of the crop in the South Atlantic and South Central States was more than enough to offset a decline in the North Atlantic States. In the Western States, further damage occurred to dry land corn in Wyoming, but, corn in most other States registered improvement.

Harvest for grain is in full progress in the south, but just starting in the north where the moisture content of corn is a little too high for cribbing operations. Silo filling is nearly completed but has been somewhat behind schedule this season in the important northern silage producing States.

FARM STOCKS: Stocks of old corn on farms October 1 were 364,844,000 bushels, the smallest since 1938, but still 58 million bushels above the 10-year (1932-41) average of 306,594,000 bushels. Farm stocks on October 1 were 12.6 percent of the 1942 production of corn for grain. A record disappearance of 447,848,000 bushels from farms occurred from July 1 to October 1. This is 110 million bushels above the previous record disappearance which occurred during the corresponding quarter last year. The 10-year (1932-41) average disappearance for the July - October quarter is 244,160,000 bushels.

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**WHEAT:** The October 1 estimate of all wheat is 835,816,000 bushels which is 14.8 percent below last year's crop but 13.2 percent above the average. The 1942 production of all wheat, the second largest crop on record, was 981,327,000 bushels and the (1932-41) 10-year average is 738,412,000 bushels. The spring wheat crop of 301,959,000 bushels is 8.6 percent above last year's crop and 60.4 percent above the average in contrast to winter wheat which is 24.1 percent below last year's record crop and 3 percent below the average.

North Dakota with a 150,659,000 bushel crop leads all States, exceeding Kansas by two thousand bushels. Montana is third in rank with 71,774,000 bushels, followed by Nebraska and Washington.

The October 1 average yield of all spring wheat is 18.8 bushels as compared with 20. bushels in 1942. The production of 301,959,000 bushels of all spring wheat compares with 278,074,000 bushels in 1942 and 188,231,000 bushels, the (1932-41) 10-year average. The 1943 crop is the sixth highest since 1909 and the average yield has been exceeded during that period only by the 1942 yield. North Dakota produced nearly half of the spring wheat crop last year.

Durum wheat production is placed at 36,251,000 bushels as compared with 44,660,000 bushels in 1942 and 26,992,000 bushels the (1932-41) 10-year average. The average yield in the three leading durum wheat States is 17.8 bushels per acre as compared with 21.2 bushels in 1942 and 10.1 bushels, the 10-year average. Durum yield is the second highest since 1909.

**FARM STOCKS:** October 1 stocks of wheat on farms are estimated at 61.9 percent of the 1943 crop, or 517,740,000 bushels as compared with 644,146,000 bushels on October 1, 1942 and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 330,927,000 bushels. The October 1 stocks this year are 126,406,000 bushels below the record stocks on October 1 last year. A considerable percentage of the crop was fed to livestock during the past year.

In all of the important States, stocks are lower than last year, but still larger than usual on that date. The estimate of wheat stocks on farms include wheat under loan on farms but does not include wheat owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation or under loan and stored elsewhere.

**OATS:** Production of 1,148,692,000 bushels of oats is indicated as of October 1, an increase of 3,632,000 bushels over the September 1 prospects. While 15 percent below the excellent 1942 crop, an outturn of this size would be about 13 percent above the 1932-41 average. The indicated yield of 30.3 bushels compares with 35.9 in 1942 and the 10-year average of 28.1 bushels per acre.

Ideal weather for maturing and harvesting the crop improved yields in the late Mountain and Pacific Northwest States, more than offsetting continuing declines in several Northeastern States. Yields turned out slightly better than expected in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. In the area eastward from Michigan and Indiana, yields were below average in most States, with Maine the chief exception. In the area south of Virginia and Kentucky and west of Wisconsin and Illinois, yields were mostly above average, with Oklahoma and Texas the chief exceptions.

**FARM STOCKS:** Oats stored on farms October 1 amounted to 941,092,000 bushels, equivalent to 81.9 percent of the 1943 crop. Although these stocks are 17 percent less than the record carry-over a year ago, they are nearly 14 percent above the 1932-41 average for October 1 stocks. Farm disappearance from the total 1943 supply, computed from July 1 farm stocks plus 1943 production, has amounted to 444,044,000 bushels, compared with 418,195,000 and 443,453,000 bushels in the July-October quarters of 1942 and 1941, respectively, and the average for the quarter of 352,525,000 bushels.

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BARLEY: The preliminary estimate of barley production on October 1 is 330,212,000 bushels. This year's crop is considerably below last year's record crop of 426,150,000 bushels but materially above the 10-year (1932-41) average crop of 243,373,000 bushels.

Weather conditions during September were generally favorable for late harvesting and threshing operations, and threshing is mostly completed in Northern and Western States. Final threshing returns continued to show the results of adverse weather earlier in the season in the North Central States. In most Western States yields are better than last year with irrigated yields turning out exceptionally well. An indicated average yield for the United States of 21.9 bushels per acre on October 1, compares with 25.4 bushels in 1942 and the 10-year average of 21.4 bushels.

BUCKWHEAT: Production, indicated on October 1 at 8,464,000 bushels, is about one-fourth larger than the 6,637,000 bushel crop last year and above average of 7,029,000 bushels. The decline during September was slight, although moderate frost damage occurred in most of the important more northerly buckwheat States. Some lowering of yields from what they would have been is indicated. In other areas Illinois and the southern fringe of the buckwheat States, drought conditions held yields down. The season in general, however, has been fairly good, and even with the expansion in acreage and moderate but general frosts in September, the indicated yields per acre of 17.2 bushels is only half a bushel below last year, and slightly above average.

FLAXSEED: While production of flaxseed October 1 of 51,486,000 bushels, still is an all time record, prospects declined somewhat from September 1, when the indicated production was 54,720,000 bushels. This decline in production was due mostly to excess moisture and weedy conditions of fields in several States, especially in Minnesota. However, the 1943 prospect is 27 percent greater than the 1942 production of 40,660,000 bushels, and over three and one-half times the 1932-41 average production of 14,226,000 bushels.

The prospective yield per acre this year is 8.8 bushels, compared with 9.2 bushels last year and 7.3 bushels -- the 1932-41 average. Most of the threshing is now completed with little lowering of quality.

RICE: A record rice crop is still in prospect, despite a 3 percent decline in probable production during September. A crop of 69,019,000 bushels, as now estimated, would be 4 percent larger than the previous record crop in 1942, and 46 percent larger than the 1932-41 average production.

As harvesting progressed in the southern rice area, prospects declined generally. In Arkansas grassy fields and expansion in acreage beyond that for which curtailed water supplies were available resulted in acreage abandonment and lower yields. In Louisiana heavy rainfall following a Gulf storm resulted in flooded fields. There was some acreage and harvesting loss of lodged grain. Prospective production of fields still in the process of harvesting was lowered by the increased probability of damage by birds and delayed harvest due to scarcity of labor. Frequent showers in the Texas rice area, together with heavy rains and high winds in the wake of a Gulf storm, caused some damage, and harvest was delayed further by scarcity of labor. California prospects were unchanged. Warm, dry September weather brought rice to maturity, so that some was harvested but little threshed before October 1. Harvest is about three weeks later than usual. Production of 56,864,000 bushels in the southern area is 4 percent below that forecast September 1; the California estimate remained at 12,155,000 bushels.

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as of  
October 1, 1943BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
October 11, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: A crop of 101,013,000 bushels of sorghums for grain and seed to be harvested from the acreage of sorghums of all kinds was in prospect October 1. This is a decline of 1.4 percent during September. Production of this amount would be 6 percent below the excellent 1942 crop, and nearly 10 percent below that of 1941, but would exceed the 1932-41 average by 65 percent. The average yield of 13.6 bushels on an acreage 26 percent above that harvested for grain last year, compares with 18.2 in 1942 and 10-year average of 13.1 bushels per acre.

Declines in yield occurred in South Dakota, Kansas and New Mexico, due to continued drought conditions in the sections growing sorghums. Slightly improved yields in Illinois, Nebraska and Arkansas, less important States from the acreage standpoint, could not offset the declines, as the other States showed no change in prospects.

Harvesting was well under way as far north as Kansas. In many of the areas flooded early in the season late planted sorghums had prospects of maturing grain. Some frost damage had occurred as far south as Nebraska. While yields generally average lower than last year the quality of grain is considered good.

HAY: October 1 reports indicate that tame hay yields are a little higher than expected a month ago and that some acreage of soybeans originally intended for beans are being diverted to hay. In the dry area from Maryland to Oklahoma lespezea hay yields are better than anticipated. Alfalfa hay has exceeded expectations in some of the Western States. However, the situation is rather spotted in deficit areas quite close to regions of abundance. The quality of the early hay crop was damaged by rain in some States but later cuttings were mostly put up under excellent conditions.

The estimated production 85,872,000 tons of tame hay is about 7 percent less than the 92,245,000 ton crop harvested in 1942 but is 17 percent more than the 10-year (1932-41) average of 73,277,000 tons. This year's alfalfa hay crop is 32,473,000 tons compared with 36,547,000 tons in 1942 and a 10-year average of 26,709,000 tons.

BEANS: October 1 reports indicate that the dry bean crop will be about 22,770,000 bags (of 100 lbs. each, uncleaned) which would be 1 percent below the September 1 forecast. Both the Michigan and California crops are expected to turn out about as indicated a month ago. Increases in New York and Nebraska are more than offset by reductions in Idaho and some of the other northwestern States.

This year's bean crop is the largest on record, being 16 percent larger than the 19,608,000 bag crop harvested last year and 59 percent larger than the 10-year average.

Frosts early in September in the northern districts were of little consequence as harvest was generally well under way by that time. In most States conditions have been favorable for harvesting and curing. Such beans as have been threshed are reported to be of good quality but in some places the crop is not threshing out as high yields as were expected.

SOYBEANS: The October 1 indicated soybean production at 206,868,000 bushels is lower than was forecast on September 1, but by only about one percent. Frosts in September delayed maturity some, but the damage was light, excepting on some of the northern acreage, because the beans were largely past serious damage from frosts as light as those that occurred. Longer curing weather is needed but in the more advanced North Central sections, where harvesting is under way, reports indicate fairly good quality. Weediness of fields and lodging of the rank plant growth are making combining difficult in some places. In most of the States outside of the Corn Belt a large acreage intended to be harvested for beans was cut for hay because of heat and drought damage to bean yield prospects, and to supplement the ordinary hay crops.

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The October 1 indicated yield of 18.0 bushels per acre is below last year's 19.5 bushel yield, but 1.3 bushels above average. October 1 indicated yields are the same as on September 1 in 5 of the principal soybean States, and little changed in surrounding States. Yields generally are below last year.

Stocks of old soybeans on farms October 1 are estimated at 4,937,000 bushels, or 2.4 percent of 1942 production. Of these 4,443,000 bushels, - about 90 percent - were in the 10 principal soybean producing States, largely in the Corn Belt. Stocks in the 10 principal States on October 1 last year were 2,997,000 bushels. Total United States farm stocks were not estimated for that date.

COWPEAS: The indicated yield of cowpeas of 5.2 bushels per acre is lower than last year and slightly below average. These were 5.6 bushels and 5.3 bushels per acre, respectively. The season was characterized by high temperatures and shortage of rainfall in most of the producing area. These conditions holding down yields occurred during the growth period so that September rains were too late to be of benefit.

PEANUTS: The production of peanuts for picking and threshing is now estimated at 2,769,090,000 pounds. This reflects a decline in production of about 1 percent from that indicated a month ago. The present estimate exceeds production of 1942 by about 25 percent and is more than double the 10-year (1932-41) average.

Prospects continued favorable in the Southeastern area where indicated production was about the same as a month earlier. In Oklahoma conditions have been unfavorable with low yields general. A drought there reduced yield prospects and late rains interfered with the harvest and caused some losses in the fields.

In the Virginia-Carolina area estimated production this year as compared with last is 493,865,000 pounds and 515,200,000 pounds; in the Southeastern area 1,665,125,000 pounds and 1,086,565,000 pounds; and in the Southwestern area 610,100,000 pounds and 605,170,000 pounds.

Practically all of the crop in Alabama, Georgia and Florida has been dug. Pickers are operating extensively and peanuts are being marketed generally. Harvesting of the large crop was facilitated by good weather and the help of prisoners of war in some sections. In Texas and Oklahoma most of the crop has been harvested. Peanuts are being dug in Virginia and North Carolina. The losses sustained last year because of rainy weather induced some growers in this area to dig their peanuts early to forestall the possibility of a repetition this year.

BROOMCORN: Growers' reports on October 1 indicate a yield per acre of broomcorn 5 percent larger than was expected on September 1. It is now estimated at 260.6 pounds, compared with 330.4 pounds in 1942 and 265.2 pounds, the 10-year (1932-41) average, which includes record low yields for 4 consecutive years 1933-36. The average yield for the preceding 10-year (1922-31) period was 315.1 pounds-- 54.5 pounds more than this year.

With harvesting of broomcorn nearly completed in Texas, almost finished in Illinois, about 90 percent completed in Oklahoma, 60 to 65 percent completed in Colorado, and more than half the crop in New Mexico harvested by October 1, growers were able to make a better estimate of prospective yields than on September 1. It is now apparent that the effects of the drought in July and August were not so severe and abandonment of acreage was not so large as had been expected. Generally speaking, weather during September was very favorable for harvesting, curing, and baling broomcorn, and the quality is reported to be good.

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Production is estimated at 27,600 tons, compared with 35,400 tons in 1942 and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 39,700 tons. This year's production, although 1,500 tons more than was forecast in September, is still the smallest on record. Increases over the September 1 estimates are indicated for Illinois, Oklahoma, and Colorado. No change is made in the Kansas and Texas figures, but in New Mexico a smaller production is expected than was indicated on September 1.

HOPS: The October 1 estimate of hop production in the three Pacific Coast States is 38,516,000 pounds. This is only a slight change from the September 1 forecast but it is 10 percent larger than the 1942 crop of 34,896,000 pounds and 1 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average of 37,992,000 pounds. The yield per acre was larger than last year but not up to average in each of the three States. The Washington crop of 13,376,000 pounds is the largest of record for the State. Due to a decrease in acreage Oregon's crop is only a little above last year and much below average. The California crop is larger than last year and also above average.

TOBACCO: The 1943 tobacco crop is now estimated at 1,394,290,000 pounds, an increase of 2 percent from that indicated as of September 1. In 1942, tobacco production was 1,412,437,000 pounds and the 10-year (1932-41) average production is 1,349,896,000 pounds. Yield per acre this year is expected to be 948 pounds, compared with 1,024 pounds last year.

Present information points to a flue cured crop of 776,978,000 pounds which is not materially different from that forecast a month earlier. Last year's production of this class of tobacco was 811,690,000 pounds and the 10-year (1932-41) average production is 739,244,000 pounds.

A burley tobacco crop of 389,022,000 pounds is now estimated on the basis of prospect at harvest. This represents an increase of about 18 million pounds over the September 1 forecast and reflects heavier leaf weight in relation to size than was earlier indicated. Last year's production totaled 343,177,000 pounds and the 10-year (1932-41) average production is 322,486,000 pounds.

Both dark fired and dark air cured tobacco prospects are up from a month ago. The present estimate is 68,470,000 pounds for dark fired and 31,810,000 pounds for dark air cured tobacco. Maryland tobacco prospects also improved during September resulting in an increase from 17,750,000 pounds forecast on September 1 to 19,525,000 pounds indicated on October 1.

Cigar tobacco production is now expected to be 108,395,000 pounds, which is not significantly different from that indicated a month ago, compared with 121,269,000 pounds last year, and the 10-year (1932-41) average production of 114,928,000 pounds.

SUGAR BEETS: A sugar beet crop of 7,524,000 tons is expected to be harvested in 1943 compared with 11,681,000 tons in 1942 and 9,834,000 tons the 10-year (1932-41) average.

Weather was favorable during September and early October for growth and development of sugar beets. Early harvest returns show yields only slightly different from those indicated on September 1. In California and Utah yields are better than anticipated earlier while yields are slightly lower in Ohio, Michigan, Nebraska, and Montana.

Lifting and topping beets started during late September in the Northern producing States and in California harvest progressed slowly during the month. In Colorado, Wyoming, and Utah harvest operations had not started by October 1, but were expected to make rapid progress during the second and third weeks of October. While some districts do not have sufficient labor for topping, loading and hauling beets, most important producing areas have adequate labor for handling the tonnage from the smaller than usual acreage.

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The relatively high tonnage per acre expected this year will partly offset the greatly reduced acreage planted, with 12.6 tons per acre indicated on October 1 compared with 12.3 tons last year and a 10-year average yield of 11.8 tons. Irrigation water supplies were ample and generally favorable weather prevailed during the 1943 growing season.

**SUGARCANE:** Prospects as of October 1 point to a combined Louisiana and Florida sugarcane crop of 6,801,000 tons of cane for sugar and seed, compared with last year's production of 5,840,000 tons. The outlook was improved in both States during September. The tropical storm did some damage to cane in Louisiana but was beneficial in that it improved moisture conditions. Some cane was blown over which will make machine harvesting difficult. Recent growing conditions have been favorable in Louisiana and yields are expected to be considerably above those of recent years if the cane can all be harvested.

**POTATOES:** During September conditions continued favorable for the maturing of potatoes and prospective production in the late crop States is indicated to be about 9,000,000 bushels larger than was reported a month ago. The United States potato crop is now placed at 469,545,000 bushels compared with 371,150,000 bushels in 1942 and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 363,532,000 bushels. Both the indicated production and yield per acre (139.6 bushels) for 1943 are the highest on record.

Favorable harvesting weather prevailed during late September and early October in most areas and enabled growers to devote uninterrupted attention to harvesting of the unusually large crop. Vines in many of the important commercial areas have remained green later than usual because of late plantings and the delayed date of killing frosts. Damage from late blight or other causes this year is much less than usual and quality is exceptionally good in the important late potato States. Considering the late start in digging, growers in most of the late States have made good progress in harvesting the crop. In Maine, however, growers are facing a critical situation in attempting to save the all-time record crop of 71,000,000 bushels. Because of green vines, the shortage of labor, and a record-high acreage and yield per acre, only about 37 percent of the acreage in Maine had been harvested to October 1 compared with 75 percent in 1942. Existing farm and track storages will not be adequate to handle the large Maine crop, although considerable new storage space was built this year.

In the 5 Central Surplus Late Potato States the crop generally escaped blight damage and frost injury. Production is 33 percent above last year and the quality is above average. In Idaho the delayed date of killing frost offset late plantings. The yield is slightly above average, but because of the greatly increased acreage, production is 72 percent above average. In the other late surplus producing States, except Pennsylvania, production is well above average. In Pennsylvania and the deficit-producing late States of the midwest the crop is below average.

There was little change in the crop in the Intermediate States from New Jersey to Kansas and production for the group is 5 percent above average.

**SWEETPOTATOES:** Yield prospects improved during September in many producing sections and indicated production on October 1 is about 4 percent greater than a month earlier. Production is now indicated to be 74,704,000 bushels compared with 65,380,000 bushels in 1942 and the 10-year (1932-41) average production of 69,291,000 bushels.

Growing conditions during September were relatively favorable in the Atlantic Coast and Gulf States from North Carolina to Louisiana and in Arkansas, Tennessee, Maryland, Indiana, Iowa and Kansas, improving yield prospects in those areas. No change is indicated for Texas, Oklahoma and California, but some further deterioration occurred in New Jersey.

Delaware, Virginia, Kentucky, Illinois and Missouri. The October 1 indicated yield per acre for the sweetpotato States as a group, is 11.5 bushels below that of 1942 and 2.3 bushels below the 1932-41 average. The present estimate is about 3 bushels higher than a month earlier.

Harvesting is now under way in practically all sections, with Louisiana, Virginia, Tennessee, and Virginia furnishing most of the supplies for carlot shipment. In Louisiana, where digging commenced unusually early, wet weather stopped digging for about 10 days shortly after mid-September.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: Production of apples in the commercial areas of the United States is estimated at 90,057,000 bushels which is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  percent less than indicated a month earlier. The 1942 commercial crop amounted to 128,597,000 bushels while the 8-year (1934-41) average is 121,788,000 bushels.

In the North Atlantic States, production prospects declined about 5 percent during September and the crop is now expected to be about 35 percent less than last year. In New York, the Champlain Valley crop is nearly as large as last year. The Ontario region has a fair crop but somewhat smaller than last year. All other areas including the Hudson Valley have light crops. Prolonged dry weather in Pennsylvania caused early ripening of most apples. Several killing frosts during September lowered prospects and rushed the harvest. For most late varieties the harvest has passed the peak in southeastern Pennsylvania but has just started in the northern commercial areas.

Prospects declined sharply during September in all Southeastern States except Delaware, mainly because of continued dry weather. The estimate for Delaware remained unchanged. A crop only 41 percent as large as last year is now indicated for this section. Among the late varieties, Golden Delicious, Rome Beauties, Yorks, and Winesaps have relatively the best prospects.

Conditions in the North Central States improved slightly during September but a crop only about two-thirds as large as last year is in prospect. The crop is below average in quality because of more insect and disease damage than usual. In Ohio, prospects are relatively best for Jonathan, Ben Davis, Golden Delicious, Rome Beauty and York Imperial varieties, while Red Delicious, McIntosh, and Northern Spy are among the varieties with the poorest prospects.

The Illinois Golden Delicious crop is outstanding in yield, quality, and size. Wealthy and Grimes Golden are also turning out well in Illinois. In Michigan, harvest is completed for the McIntosh crop and almost finished for Jonathans. Harvest of Spys had just begin on October 1. A large crop of Wealthys was harvested but only a poor to fair sized crop of McIntosh. Fair-sized crops of Grimes Golden, Jonathan and Golden Delicious are in prospect but only short crops of Delicious, Spys and Winesaps. The Missouri apple crop will be about the same size as last year, although production of summer varieties was considerably heavier. Among the fall and winter varieties, the Grimes Golden crop was about the same size, Ben Davis and Delicious smaller, and Winesap, York, and Golden Delicious crops larger than last year.

The Western commercial apple crop is now estimated at 38,260,000 bushels--6 percent less than the 1942 crop and 16 percent less than average. Prospects have improved slightly since September 1. The Washington crop of 23,520,000 bushels is 15 percent less than last year and the Oregon crop of 2,516,000 bushels is 5 percent less. These decreases are partly offset by an increase in the California production from 5,979,000 bushels in 1942 to 8,715,000 bushels this year. In Washington, apples have been maturing a week later than in 1942. Harvest/Red Delicious to 2 weeks

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and Jonathan was just past the peak by October 1; harvest of standard Delicious was general the first week of October and will reach a peak by mid-October; Winesap harvest has started but will not be general until mid-month and will not reach a peak until the last of the month. Rome Beauty harvest will begin about October 15, will be general by the last week in October and reach a peak the first week in November. The Jonathan, Red Delicious, standard Delicious, and Rome crops are below average in size but Winesaps will turn out about an average production. The Hood River Valley crop of Oregon is expected to be slightly larger than last year even though this is the "off" year for Newtowns which will probably have a smaller production. Prospects are better than last year for Delicious, Ortleys, and Spitzenburgs. The Newtowns may have as large a pack-out as last year because of better quality. Production in Union County is expected to be larger than last year but in the other commercial counties the outlook is for smaller crops. In California, harvest of fall varieties is completed except in a few mountain areas and harvest of late varieties has started in most commercial sections. The Idaho apple crop is very small this year because of spring freeze damage. The Colorado crop will be about 19 percent smaller than last year even though Fremont and Larimer Counties have considerably larger crops. Production in the other commercial areas, including Delta County, will be less than last year.

PEACHES: Total U. S. peach production in 1943 is estimated at 42,060,000 bushels -- 37 percent less than in 1942 and 24 percent below the 10-year (1932-41) average.

In California, production of all varieties is indicated to be 25,127,000 bushels, compared with 28,752,000 bushels produced in 1942, and 22,689,000 bushels for the 10-year (1932-41) average. California clingstone production of 14,793,000 bushels is about 16 percent less than last year, but 5 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average. Freestone production is estimated at 10,334,000 bushels, 7 percent below 1942, but 20 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average. Production in the 10 southern peach States is estimated at 5,378,000 bushels, compared with 19,591,000 bushels for 1942 and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 15,108,000 bushels.

Only 7 States, all of them in the Western group, had above average peach crops in 1943. The crops in Colorado and Utah were exceptionally large with Colorado producing a record crop and Utah the largest crop of recent years. The New Jersey crop was only about 8 percent below average and fair crops were produced in Pennsylvania and Michigan. Other important States for the most part had very small crops.

PEARS: Indicated production of pears for the 1943 season is 23,753,000 bushels -- 23 percent less than the 30,717,000 bushels produced in 1942 and 15 percent less than the 10-year (1932-41) average of 27,938,000 bushels. Prospects are practically the same as a month ago.

In the three Pacific Coast States, production of Bartletts is indicated to be 15,856,000, a slight increase over the estimate of September 1. The indicated 1943 crop is 1 percent above a year ago and 13 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average. Production of pears other than Bartletts in this area is expected to total 4,130,000 bushels -- 18 percent less than last year and 21 percent less than the 1932-41 average. Harvest of these crops proceeded rapidly in September and is about complete except for a few late pears.

Prospects in Michigan declined about 7 percent during September and a crop of 445,000 bushels is now indicated. The 1942 crop was 1,000,000 bushels and the 10-year (1932-41) average is 1,156,000 bushels. Indicated production in New York remains at 495,000, compared with 1,241,000 bushels in 1942 and 1,192,000 bushels, the 10-year (1932-41) average. The crop in nearly all States east of the Rocky Mountains is considerably below average this year.

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GRAPES: Grape production is indicated to be about 16 percent larger than last year. The October 1 forecast is 2,796,950 tons compared with the 1942 crop of 2,402,150 tons and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 2,354,460 tons.

In California, weather has been favorable and a somewhat larger production of wine and table grapes is now indicated than reported a month ago. Harvesting has progressed well with no acute shortage of harvest help. Weather has been favorable for sun-drying of raisins and by mid-October nearly all of the sundried crop should be under cover with an all time record of dried raisin production.

In most of the important central and eastern grape-producing areas the crop is not turning out as well as indicated on September 1 and it is considerably smaller than last year. Among the more important producing States, prospects declined during September in Michigan, Pennsylvania and Missouri but some improvement was noted in Ohio. The estimate for New York remains the same.

CITRUS FRUITS: Total United States production of early and mid-season oranges and tangerines for the 1943-44 season (the principal source of orange supplies from October 1 to May 1) is expected to be 46,640,000 boxes, or 13 percent more than the 1942-43 harvest of 41,131,000 boxes and 9 percent more than the 1941-42 harvest of 43,029,000 boxes. These totals do not include Valencia oranges in California and Florida. Present prospects for Florida Valencias, at 17,500,000 boxes in 1943-44, compare with 13,100,000 boxes last season and 12,000,000 boxes two seasons ago. In California, the navel and miscellaneous orange crop is indicated to be 13,530,000 boxes -- 30 percent more than the 1942-43 harvest but 16 percent less than harvested in the crop season of 1941-42.

The United States grapefruit crop for 1943-44 (exclusive of the California "summer crop" for harvest next year) is indicated to be 46,516,000 boxes. Last season's harvest (also exclusive of the California summer grapefruit) totalled 48,614,000 boxes and production for 1941-42 was estimated at 38,493,000 boxes. The Texas crop is placed at 16,800,000 boxes -- 4 percent below last year but 16 percent above two years ago. In Florida, total production is indicated to be 24,500,000 boxes or 10 percent less than last year's harvest. The prospective reduction in the Florida crop is in the seeded varieties, which portion of the crop is indicated to be 13,500,000 boxes this year, compared with 17,000,000 boxes last season. The seedless varieties are expected to total 11,000,000 boxes this year -- 7 percent more than the 10,300,000 boxes from the 1942-43 harvest. The Arizona crop is placed at 3,900,000 boxes -- 53 percent greater than the 1942-43 production and a record production for the State.

Florida citrus progressed favorably during September. Fruit is sizing well, but plenty of moisture is holding back maturity. Groves are in excellent condition. The crop in the Texas citrus area improved during the latter part of September. Needed rains were received in all districts. California citrus is making good progress.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums is estimated at 3,400 tons in Michigan and 68,000 tons in California. Last year this crop totalled 5,300 tons in Michigan and 72,000 tons in California and the 10-year (1932-41) average is 5,140 and 63,900 tons respectively. The Michigan crop turned out somewhat lower than indicated on September 1 but there was no change in the estimate for California.

Production of dried prunes in California, Oregon, and Washington is placed at 206,100 tons (dry basis) compared with 177,100 tons in 1942 and the 10-year average of 215,320 tons. Compared with last year there was an increase in drying in each of the three States. In California the increase was about 12 percent but in Washington and Oregon where drying was reduced last year, there was a sharp increase. On October 1 indications were that dried prune production would be 191,000 tons in California, 14,000 tons in Oregon and 1,100 tons in Washington.

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The tonnage of Oregon and Washington prunes canned and cold packed this year is estimated at 47,800 tons or 95 percent more than the 24,500 tons, used for those purposes last year and 94 percent more than the 10-year (1932-41) average of 24,630 tons. Included in the 47,800 tons for 1943 are about 10,000 tons for cold packing compared with about 1,300 tons in 1942. Somewhat smaller quantities of prunes were marketed for fresh consumption this year than in 1942, with a drastic reduction occurring in Idaho. In that State, where prunes are grown mostly for fresh consumption, the 1943 production is only 3,900 tons compared with 18,200 tons last year.

FIGS AND OLIVES: Condition of California figs on October 1 was 86 percent, compared with 81 percent in 1942, and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 75 percent. Weather conditions during September were favorable for harvesting and by October 1 the major portion of the crop was under cover. The October 1 condition of California olives was 60 percent, the same as in 1942, and compares with the 10-year average of 57 percent. Growing conditions during September were generally favorable for this crop.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS  
AND FILBERTS:

Prospective production of walnuts in California and Oregon is unchanged from the September 1 forecast of 65,700 tons. Production last year was 60,600 tons and the 10-year (1932-41) average, 53,440 tons. The California crop is estimated at 60,000 tons, compared with 57,000 tons in 1942 and the 10-year average of 49,570 tons. High temperatures prevailed in California walnut-producing areas during the week of September 19 to 25 but reports indicate there was no material loss of tonnage. The California almond crop is not turning out as well as indicated on September 1. Production is now placed at 16,000 tons which is 27 percent smaller than the 1942 record crop, but, 27 percent above the 10-year average. Hard shelled almond varieties are still being harvested in many localities.

Prospective production of Oregon filberts is placed at 5,700 tons, the largest of record. Production in 1942 was 3,600 tons and the 10-year average 2,047 tons. The season is late and most of the Oregon filbert crop remains to be harvested. Both quality and nut sizes are reported to be good. Washington filbert production is indicated to be 360 tons (also a record crop) compared with 670 tons in 1942.

PECANS: A pecan crop 15 percent larger than average is indicated on October 1.

Total production is now placed at 104,806,000 pounds, about 7 percent above the September 1 indication and compares with 78,800,000 pounds in 1942 and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 91,113,000 pounds. Prospects are improved over those of September 1 in all pecan States except Oklahoma, where no change is indicated. The prospective crop is larger than that of last year in all States except Georgia, Alabama and Florida, with particularly heavy increases in the important seedling producing States of Texas, Oklahoma, and Missouri where extremely short crops were produced in 1942. The crops in Texas and Oklahoma, while somewhat more than double those of 1942, are below average. In all other States, indicated production is above the average.

Production of 47,822,000 pounds of improved varieties is indicated, which represents about 46 percent of the total prospective crop for this year. Last year 45,730,000 pounds of improved varieties accounted for 58 percent of the total and the 10-year average of 32,587,000 pounds is 36 percent of the total. In Georgia and Alabama, where improved varieties predominate, indicated production is below that of 1942 but is well above average; while in Mississippi, prospective production exceeds both the 1942 crop and the 10-year average.

The 1943 seedling crop is estimated at 56,984,000 pounds, compared with the extremely short crop of 33,070,000 pounds in 1942 and the 10-year (1932-41) average of

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58,527,000 pounds. In Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas the indicated seedling crops this year are above those of 1942 but below average, while in other seedling States prospects are above both last year and average.

**CRANBERRIES:** The cranberry crop, estimated at 720,500 barrels, is 11 percent smaller than the 1942 production of 815,200 barrels, but is 18 percent larger than the 10-year (1932-41) average of 609,500 barrels. In Massachusetts and Wisconsin, estimated production is the same as reported on September 1. The crop is indicated to be somewhat larger in Oregon but yields are running lower in New Jersey and Washington.

In Massachusetts, weather conditions during September were favorable for harvesting cranberries. Frost damage to date has been negligible, but losses from worm damage are heavier than usual. "Size" of berries is about average. The New Jersey cranberry crop is indicated to be 20 percent smaller than estimated on September 1. Prospects were reduced materially by dry weather during August and September, and low temperatures during late September resulted in additional loss of fruit. Many growers had completed harvest before October 1. Wisconsin cranberries are reported to be of good color. Harvest of the crop in that State is well advanced. On the West Coast, the Washington crop is expected to equal that of last year. Estimated production of cranberries in Oregon is slightly smaller than last season.

Of the important seed crops harvested to September 1, production of most of them was smaller than in 1942, and with the exception of Austrian Winter peas, all were below 1943 goals. Disappointing seed crops of alsike clover, sweetclover, redtop, and Kentucky bluegrass were harvested. A 19 percent larger acreage of red clover seed than last year was saved for seed, but yields were low and the crop was only 17 percent above the relatively low level of 1942.

Because of smaller carry-overs this year of clover (alsike, sweet and red) by growers and dealers, and smaller crops of alsike and sweetclover, supplies of these seeds approximating 128,371,000 pounds are 15 percent below those of a year ago and 31 percent less than in 1941. Supplies of timothy seed are 6 percent larger than last year, but those of redtop and Kentucky bluegrass are smaller by 17 percent and 24 percent respectively. Large carry-overs by the Government of Austrian Winter peas, vetch, and crimson clover, together with dealer carry-overs and 1943 production of these crops place the combined supplies of these 3 winter cover legumes at 326,000,000 pounds or 36 percent larger than last year.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

October 1, 1943

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

October 11, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## DAIRY PRODUCTION OCTOBER 1, 1943

PASTURES

September weather was somewhat unfavorable to pasture growth and the condition of farm pastures throughout the country as a whole deteriorated more rapidly than in September last year. At 71 percent of normal, the October 1 pasture condition figure was 17 points lower than on that date a year ago, but 5 points higher than the 10-year (1932-41) average for October 1. Recent showers have been rather belatedly beneficial to pastures in the North Atlantic areas and in the region from Kansas and Missouri southward over the western Cotton Belt, but much of the northern and central portion of the country and the eastern Cotton Belt still needs rain. Temperatures during September averaged below normal generally from the Rocky Mountains eastward while above normal temperatures were registered in much of the Far West. As yet no wide spread frost damage has occurred in Northern States and considerable feed for cows may still be obtained from pastures, stubble fields and meadows.

On October 1 there were no extensive areas of good to excellent pasture conditions. Good pastures, however, were found in Iowa, southern Minnesota, southwest Wisconsin, northern and western Illinois and much of Indiana, western Ohio and northern New York and New England - a part of the most highly developed dairy region. In an area from southern New England to southern Virginia, extremely poor pasture conditions prevailed, with the most badly damaged pastures in the southeastern quarter of Pennsylvania, southern New Jersey, northern Delaware, northern Maryland and northwestern Virginia. Another area of severely damaged pastures extended from Arkansas westward through Oklahoma and into northeastern and north central Texas. Western ranges were generally in just fair condition although those in large portions of Montana, the western Dakotas, and northwestern Nebraska were in good to excellent condition on October 1.

Pastures this year were retarded by a late spring and, although in fairly good condition during the season now closing, have been sharply inferior to the uniformly excellent pastures of a year ago. The seasonal average condition of dairy pastures, from April to October was 81.4 percent of normal compared with 87.8 percent for the 1942 season. Poorest pastures in contrast to last year's average condition were located in the South Central States where droughty conditions have been most persistent. Only six States - Maine, Vermont, Georgia, Arizona, Nevada, and California - showed 1943 pasture conditions at a higher level than last season.

MILK PRODUCTION

During September milk production on farms declined somewhat more rapidly than usual, but not as fast as during the same month last year. Total milk production on farms during September is estimated at nearly 9.3 billion pounds, some 2-1/2 percent short of that for the same month in 1942. During the first nine months of 1943, milk production on farms has totaled 93-1/4 billion pounds, or about half of 1 percent less than for the same period of 1942. On October 1 milk production per cow in herds kept by about 20,000 crop correspondents distributed throughout the country was the lowest for the date since 1939, and about 4 percent less than that of a year ago. In many sections milk cows have not obtained the usual amount of green feed from pastures because of dry weather. However, in areas most severely affected, farmers appear to have been providing their herds liberal quantities of supplementary feeds.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
October 1, 1943BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
October 11, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES  
1937-41 Average, 1942, and 1943

Month	Monthly total				Daily average per capita			
	:Average :		: 1943 :		Average :		:	
	1937-41	1942	1943	1942	1937-41	1942	1943	1943
					Million pounds	Pct.	Pounds	
August	9,606	10,766	10,571	98	2.36	2.57	2.50	
September	8,590	9,498	9,255	97	2.18	2.34	2.26	
Jan.-Sept. Incl.	84,357	93,692	93,252	99.5	2.36	2.55	2.51	

Milk production per cow in the North Atlantic States declined about 4 percent between September 1 and October 1 this year, whereas in many years it has increased at this time because of substantial numbers of fall-fresh cows coming into production. In the central groups of States production per cow declined more rapidly than average (1932-1941), but less rapidly than during September 1942. In the East and West North Central groups October 1 production per cow figures averaged 2 and 1 percent less respectively than in 1942. In the South Central area, where short pastures have limited milk flow, production per cow was down almost 9 percent from that of October 1, 1942, and was 1 percent below the 10-year average for the date. In the South Atlantic region milk production per cow was also down sharply from 1942 levels, but was still 2 percent above average for October 1.

The percentage of milk cows being milked continued to decline more rapidly than usual, apparently reflecting increased labor needs at harvest time and the tendency for farmers to allow those cows well along in lactation to turn dry or to be suckled by calves. In all regions except the West the percentage of milk cows in production on October 1 this year was lower than on that date in any year since 1933. In the West North Central and South Central regions, where a large proportion of the milk cows are of beef or dual purpose breeding, the percentage reported milked was the lowest for October 1 since 1925.

Grain and concentrates fed to milk cows in herds kept by crop reporters averaged 3.2 pounds per cow daily at the beginning of October. While the wide seasonal swing in rate of feeding and the lack of comparative figures for other Octobers make comparisons with existing records difficult, it appears the current rate of feeding is quite liberal. The most recent figures available from crop reporters are those of December 1 and February 1 last winter when averages of 4.90 pounds and 5.70 pounds were reported. Both of these were, of course, typical of the period of heavy barn feeding, while the October 1 figure this year represents a time when cows are still on pasture in most sections. In New England, where comparative figures are available over a period of years, the October 1, 1943 rate of feeding was the second highest for the date in a dozen years, being exceeded only in the fall of 1941 when farmers fed heavily to supplement very poor pastures. Many complaints are being heard from dairymen that the protein content of available feeds is lower than those which they are accustomed to feeding, and the heavy concentrate feeding this year may partially reflect this quality differential.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
October 1, 1943.BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
October 11, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION

Hens and pullets on farms laid 3,304,000,000 eggs in September, the peak production for this month -- 9 percent above the previous high of September last year and 43 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average. September egg production was at its highest level in all parts of the country and exceeded the 10-year average by 20 to 64 percent. Increases in September egg production over a year ago were 13 percent in the South Atlantic, 12 percent in the West North Central, 11 percent in the West, 8 percent in the South Central, 7 percent in the North Atlantic, and 5 percent in the East North Central States. Egg production during the first 9 months of this year in the United States was the highest of record for the period -- 13 percent above last year and 43 percent above the 10-year average.

The rate of egg production per layer during September was 9.95 eggs compared with 10.00 last year and 8.99, the 10-year average. A new record high rate of lay for the month was reached in the North Central States. The rate of lay compared with last year showed an increase of 2 percent in the East North Central and South Atlantic States and 1 percent in the West North Central. The decreases were 4 percent in the South Central, 2 percent in the North Atlantic, and 1 percent in the West.

There was an average of 331,964,000 layers in farm flocks during September, an increase of 10 percent from last year and 29 percent above the 10-year average. This year laying flocks were increased by about 16 million layers during September, a 10 percent greater increase than in September last year. Increases above a year ago varied from 3 percent in the East North Central to 12 percent in the South Central and Western States. Numbers of layers in September by geographic areas ranged from 15 to 39 percent greater than the 10-year average.

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-September averaged 41.6 cents per dozen, the highest for the month since 1920. They were 20 percent above a year ago and 84 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average. The relative seasonal increase in egg prices during the past month was slightly less than last year and less than half the 10-year average seasonal increase.

Chicken prices declined 0.4 cents per pound during the month compared with an increase of 0.7 cents last year and an average increase of 0.3 cents. The September 15 price of 25.2 cents per pound live weight was the highest for the month in 34 years of record, with the exception of a price of 26.9 cents in 1920. Last month's price was 24 percent above a year ago and 81 percent above the 10-year average.

Although turkey prices made less than the usual seasonal increase during the month to 29.0 cents in mid-September, they were the highest for the month in 11 years of record, 34 percent above a year ago, and almost twice the 5-year (1937-41) average.

The average cost of feed in a U. S. farm poultry ration at September 15 prices was \$2.15 per 100 pounds, which is about 2 cents higher than a month ago, 28 percent above a year ago, and 69 percent above the 10-year average.

The egg-feed and chicken-feed price relationships on September 15 were less favorable than a year ago but more favorable than the 10-year average. The turkey-feed ratio, however, was more favorable than a year ago or than the 10-year average.

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CROP REPORT  
as of  
October 1, 1943BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
October 11, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## YOUNG CHICKENS AND POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS OCTOBER 1

Chick hatching began early in 1943 and the demand for chicks has been good all season. Hatcheries were running behind orders and did not catch up until July. About 225 million chicks were hatched during the 3 months, June 1 to September 1 this year, an increase of about 69 million birds or 44 percent more than were hatched during the same period in 1942. This increase indicates a much heavier late hatch this year than last with a larger proportion of the annual hatch coming after June 1. The present demand for chicks is still good in some areas where feed supplies are favorable. Available feed supplies will be the determining factor in fall and winter chick production and the holding of layers this winter.

A preliminary estimate of numbers of young chickens in farm flocks on October 1 shows a total of 539,307,000 birds, the largest of record -- 18 percent more than a year ago and 45 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average. This is consistent with the larger number of chickens raised this year, as indicated by 16.5 percent larger holdings of young chickens on June 1. It also reflects the unusually heavy late hatch after June 1, which no doubt increased the total hatch for the year by several percent above the June 1 estimate.

There was a record high number of young chickens in all sections of the country on October 1. Increases above a year ago were 21 percent in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic States, 19 percent in the North Central States, and 15 percent in the South Central and Western States. Of the total holdings of young chickens on October 1, 23 percent were laying pullets, 49 percent were pullets not of laying age, and 28 percent other young chickens.

There were 389,439,000 pullets on farms on October 1, an increase of 14 percent from a year ago and 48 percent above the 10-year average. Pullet numbers reached an all time high in all parts of the country. Of these pullets about a third were of laying age on October 1 and the two-thirds not yet of laying age will be added to the laying flock this fall and winter. Laying pullets in flocks were 12 percent more than a year ago while pullets not of laying age were 15 percent more.

The number of potential layers on October 1, i.e., hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age, was estimated at 615,352,000 -- 12 percent more than a year ago and 40 percent above the 10-year average. Of these potential layers 63 percent were pullets compared with 62 percent a year ago.

The number of hens one year old or older on farms October 1 was 9 percent larger than a year ago and 29 percent above the 10-year average. On January 1 potential layers were 14 percent above a year earlier and the reduction to 9 percent on October 1 reflects the heavy marketings of fowl during the past three months.

Other young chickens on farms October 1, mostly cockerels and young chickens for meat, were estimated at 149,868,000 birds -- an increase of 32 percent from a year ago and 37 percent above the 10-year average. This large increase in other young chickens reflects the heavy late hatch after June 1 and indicates large holdings of meat birds which should reach the market during the next few months.

hsj

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
October 1, 1943BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
October 11, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## CORN, ALL

## OATS

## BARLEY

Indicated 1943			Preliminary 1943			Preliminary 1943		
State	Yield per acre	Production Bushels	Yield per acre	Production Bushels	Yield per acre	Production Bushels	Yield per acre	Production Bushels
		Thous. bu.		Thous. bu.				Thous. bu.
Maine	42.0	714	40.0	3,560	28.0	28.0	112	
N.H.	42.0	630	38.0	266				
Vt.	38.0	2,508	30.0	1,440	25.0	25.0	125	
Mass.	42.0	1,722	30.0	180				
R.I.	38.0	304	31.0	31				
Conn.	41.0	2,050	30.0	120				
N.Y.	36.0	23,112	17.0	10,166	16.5	16.5	1,914	
N.J.	37.0	6,808	26.0	1,118	26.0	26.0	182	
Pa.	39.0	52,026	20.0	16,820	22.0	22.0	2,948	
Ohio	47.5	163,875	24.0	30,024	20.0	20.0	840	
Ind.	48.0	209,136	23.0	33,396	20.0	20.0	1,620	
Ill.	51.0	446,148	33.5	113,632	23.0	23.0	2,346	
Mich.	32.5	49,010	21.0	25,158	15.0	15.0	2,550	
Wis.	43.0	108,704	39.0	102,180	26.0	26.0	8,892	
Minn.	44.5	235,272	32.5	140,628	17.0	17.0	23,205	
Iowa	58.5	635,778	39.0	189,345	23.0	23.0	1,035	
Mo.	30.0	135,300	24.0	51,768	18.0	18.0	2,538	
N.Dak.	23.5	26,720	34.0	72,284	24.0	24.0	65,880	
S.Dak.	25.0	87,800	31.5	73,300	17.0	17.0	36,414	
Nebr.	25.0	204,675	33.0	69,927	19.5	19.5	29,445	
Kans.	22.0	71,610	24.5	45,766	14.0	14.0	15,330	
Del.	23.0	3,036	25.0	125	30.0	30.0	240	
Md.	27.0	12,744	23.0	1,012	22.5	22.5	1,800	
Va.	24.0	31,944	21.5	3,225	21.0	21.0	1,575	
W.Va.	33.0	13,761	21.0	1,722	19.0	19.0	209	
N.C.	22.0	52,030	22.0	6,094	20.0	20.0	760	
S.C.	16.0	24,240	22.0	14,520	19.0	19.0	247	
Ga.	12.0	43,572	19.5	10,120	17.0	17.0	136	
Fla.	11.0	8,151	15.0	165				
Ky.	25.0	71,250	20.0	2,000	21.0	21.0	2,121	
Tenn.	21.5	61,662	21.5	3,332	17.0	17.0	1,870	
Ala.	14.5	45,030	20.5	4,182				
Miss.	14.0	39,298	29.0	8,700				
Ark.	12.0	23,508	25.0	6,700	15.0	15.0	120	
La.	16.5	22,786	30.0	3,630				
Okla.	11.5	22,149	18.0	21,996	9.5	9.5	4,750	
Tex.	16.0	86,638	19.0	15,694	14.0	14.0	3,682	
Mont.	20.0	3,800	40.5	18,994	32.5	32.5	16,705	
Idaho	46.0	1,794	42.0	7,392	37.0	37.0	13,986	
Wyo.	11.5	1,219	30.0	3,630	30.0	30.0	3,540	
Colo.	14.5	13,427	32.0	5,504	24.0	24.0	18,408	
N.Mex.	14.5	2,712	26.0	702	23.0	23.0	598	
Ariz.	11.5	402	29.0	203	31.0	31.0	1,612	
Utah	30.0	810	41.0	1,763	44.0	44.0	6,864	
Nev.	30.0	120	40.0	320	41.0	41.0	984	
Wash.	41.0	1,353	49.0	9,261	37.0	37.0	9,287	
Oreg.	34.5	1,725	38.0	11,020	34.5	34.5	8,970	
Calif.	33.0	2,442	33.0	5,577	28.0	28.0	36,372	
U.S.	32.4	3,055,605	30.3	1,148,692	21.9	21.9	330,212	

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
October 1, 1943

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,  
October 11, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## ALL WHEAT

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average	Prelim.	Average	Prelim.	Prelim.	
	1932-41	1942	1943	1932-41	1942	1943
	<u>Bushels</u>					
Maine	19.6	20.0	21.0	92	40	42
N.Y.	22.2	26.9	18.5	6,265	7,559	4,654
N.J.	22.0	23.5	20.5	1,228	1,175	984
Pa.	19.2	19.0	17.5	18,452	15,301	13,843
Ohio	20.2	21.0	16.0	41,873	36,205	24,832
Ind.	17.4	12.5	16.0	29,172	13,665	15,962
Ill.	18.0	13.1	17.0	35,895	12,818	17,330
Mich.	20.4	22.5	18.0	16,870	15,322	11,370
Wis.	16.3	22.0	19.5	1,725	1,717	1,346
Minn.	13.4	20.8	16.3	23,160	23,170	18,455
Iowa	17.1	22.5	20.2	6,795	4,749	3,025
Mo.	14.2	13.0	14.0	27,586	9,035	12,656
N.Dak.	9.3	20.5	19.4	71,875	149,844	150,659
S.Dak.	8.1	17.2	11.5	21,069	45,274	32,545
Nebr.	12.4	23.7	21.3	36,878	69,908	62,746
Kans.	11.5	19.5	14.5	118,068	206,775	150,657
Del.	17.3	21.5	19.0	1,325	1,290	1,064
Md.	18.6	19.5	17.5	7,566	5,986	4,935
Va.	13.8	16.0	13.0	7,961	7,520	5,863
W. Va.	14.4	15.5	13.5	1,946	1,457	1,053
N.C.	11.8	15.5	12.5	5,551	8,014	5,950
S.C.	10.2	11.0	11.5	1,833	3,377	3,105
Ga.	9.4	10.5	11.0	1,584	2,530	2,255
Ky.	13.8	14.0	13.5	5,805	5,194	4,131
Tenn.	11.4	14.5	12.0	4,700	5,234	4,116
Ala.	10.6	13.0	11.5	67	169	150
Miss.	---	23.0	28.0	---	161	224
Ark.	9.2	11.0	11.0	544	242	198
Okla.	11.5	16.5	9.5	47,441	57,370	32,044
Tex.	8.9	16.5	11.3	26,434	47,438	35,697
Mont.	11.6	22.6	21.3	40,632	73,783	71,774
Idaho	24.2	26.1	26.7	24,866	20,770	21,279
Wyo.	12.0	21.2	17.1	2,454	4,288	3,462
Colo.	12.5	21.9	22.3	12,061	27,848	29,464
N.Mex.	9.2	17.3	8.7	2,017	4,813	2,165
Ariz.	21.7	25.0	21.0	908	575	462
Utah	20.9	22.1	23.1	5,277	5,010	5,188
Nev.	25.4	28.5	28.8	419	484	548
Wash.	21.9	31.0	26.5	46,970	55,148	52,193
Oreg.	20.5	27.9	26.1	18,541	19,953	18,186
Calif.	18.1	18.5	19.5	14,471	9,916	9,204
U. S.	13.5	19.8	16.8	738,412	981,327	835,816

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
October 1, 1943BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.  
October 11, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

## BUCKWHEAT

## Preliminary 1943

## Indicated 1943

State	Yield per acre	Production	State	Yield per acre	Production
	Bushels	Thous. bu.		Bushels	Thous. bu.
Maine	21.0	42	Maine	17.0	102
N.Y.	16.0	48	Vt.	20.0	20
Pa.	17.5	175	N.Y.	19.0	2,850
Ohio	16.0	16	Pa.	18.5	2,442
Ind.	15.0	90	Ohio	17.0	340
Ill.	20.0	160	Ind.	13.0	208
Mich.	15.0	120	Ill.	14.0	168
Wis.	19.5	722	Mich.	16.0	896
Minn.	16.0	15,072	Wis.	14.5	261
Iowa	15.5	155	Minn.	13.0	416
N. Dak.	19.5	118,131	Iowa	17.0	34
S. Dak.	11.5	27,531	Mo.	11.0	11
Nebr.	13.5	1,148	N. Dak.	12.0	132
Kans.	10.0	60	S. Dak.	12.5	25
Mont.	21.0	51,996	Md.	19.0	95
Idaho	32.0	10,400	Va.	14.5	130
Wyo.	15.0	1,260	W. Va.	18.0	216
Colo.	16.5	2,508	N. C.	16.5	66
N. Mex.	15.5	341	Ky.	11.0	22
Utah	33.5	2,110	Tenn.	15.0	30
Nev.	28.0	420			
Wash.	26.0	26,624			
Oreg.	25.5	6,579			
U.S.	19.0	265,708	U.S.	17.2	8,464

## DURUM WHEAT

## ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN

Minn.	17.0	867	Ill.	25.0	25
			Iowa	25.0	25
			Mo.	16.0	1,328
			N. Dak.	12.0	24
			S. Dak.	8.0	1,672
N. Dak.	19.0	32,528	Nebr.	14.0	1,960
			Kans.	13.0	18,213
			Ark.	8.5	85
			La.	15.5	31
S. Dak.	10.5	2,856	Okla.	8.0	8,472
			Tex.	15.0	59,475
			Colo.	11.0	1,441
			N. Mex.	10.0	2,720
			Ariz.	34.0	1,632
			Calif.	34.0	3,910
3 States	17.8	36,251	U.S.	13.6	101,013

## WHEAT PRODUCTION BY CLASSES, FOR THE UNITED STATES

## Winter Spring White

Year	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/	(winter & spring) Total

Thousand bushels Thousand bushels Thousand bushels

Av. 1932-41	295,609	200,127	124,955	27,996	89,726	738,412
1942	482,791	160,285	215,321	45,505	77,425	981,327
1943 2/	357,672	134,521	224,328	37,241	82,054	835,816

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2/ Preliminary.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
October 1, 1943BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.  
October 19, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON OCTOBER 1

State	CORN (old crop)		WHEAT		OATS	
	Average	1942	Average	1943	Average	1942
	1932-41	1943	1932-41	1943	1932-41	1943
	Thousands bushels		Thousands bushels		Thousands bushels	
Maine	4	5	3	84	32	82
N.H.	13	110	13		246	268
Vt.	21	11	8		1,513	1,785
Mass.	30	14	43		163	182
R.I.	6	6	4		42	33
Conn.	59	54	45		136	122
N.Y.	646	778	1,032	4,114	5,140	3,897
N.J.	704	682	1,163	714	611	541
Pa.	3,740	3,380	4,420	11,252	8,569	8,444
Ohio	11,204	12,968	22,575	21,442	18,827	13,161
Ind.	14,231	15,374	27,048	12,455	6,378	6,704
Ill.	56,195	63,184	50,142	12,308	5,384	6,066
Mich.	4,122	4,302	9,821	11,954	11,338	7,277
Wis.	3,275	3,762	6,761	1,464	1,683	1,548
Minn.	21,656	36,395	18,676	15,137	19,926	15,687
Iowa	99,578	158,190	107,724	3,251	2,849	2,662
Mo.	14,171	14,354	18,594	10,788	3,704	6,961
N.Dak.	504	802	11,898	44,475	122,872	117,514
S.Dak.	6,995	12,233	13,393	14,745	38,030	26,687
Colo.	26,353	45,849	32,592	19,133	53,829	41,412
Kans.	5,815	7,981	10,770	43,017	130,268	90,394
Del.	290	252	337	686	593	404
Md.	1,450	808	992	2,795	1,975	1,530
Va.	2,340	2,641	2,784	4,403	4,211	3,107
W.Va.	1,217	1,181	1,066	1,218	1,049	611
N.C.	3,372	6,175	2,739	3,225	4,328	3,689
S.C.	1,598	1,519	1,250	811	1,249	1,242
Ga.	3,033	3,266	1,864	7,762	987	1,037
Fla.	235	302	63			25
Ky.	5,908	7,863	9,662	1,552	1,143	1,074
Tenn.	3,984	4,762	4,419	1,897	1,727	1,358
Ala.	2,202	3,269	1,721	31	81	60
Miss.	1,382	2,022	1,446	---	61	78
Ark.	2,341	2,200	2,520	264	109	89
a.	736	979	837			609
Okla.	1,711	1,900	2,038	16,507	25,243	11,215
Tex.	4,313	2,866	3,001	5,704	19,924	9,281
Mont	57	199	170	23,504	73,783	68,185
Idaho	113	264	213	11,258	14,124	11,278
Wyo.	63	81	126	1,772	3,988	3,635
Colo.	618	1,145	1,429	5,979	18,658	17,089
N.Mex.	174	524	294	565	2,406	909
Ariz.	55	54	56	263	201	97
Utah	5	2	4	3,143	3,307	3,113
Nev.	---	0	0	316	387	438
Wash.	15	25	32	10,509	23,714	18,789
Oreg.	66	125	56	5,456	8,979	8,184
Calif.	4	0	0	1,955	2,479	2,761
U.S.	306,594	423,758	364,844	25,227	644,146	517,740
					828,240	1132,933
						941,092

Data based on corn for grain.

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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## FLAXSEED

Preliminary 1943				Preliminary 1943			
State	Yield per acre	Production	State	Yield per acre	Production		
	Bushels	Thous. bu.		Bushels	Thous. bu.		
Ill.	12.0	168	Okla.	7.0	329		
Mich.	8.0	40	Tex.	7.7	285		
Wis.	11.0	132	Mont.	8.5	4,768		
Minn.	8.5	15,045	Idaho	10.0	30		
Iowa	11.0	3,311	Wyo.	4.5	14		
Mo.	5.0	95	Ariz.	21.0	483		
N. Dak.	8.0	14,696	Wash.	12.0	24		
S. Dak.	8.5	5,142	Oreg.	13.0	65		
Nebr.	8.0	88	Calif.	16.0	4,720		
Kans.	7.0	2,051	U.S.	8.8	51,486		

## BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

Indicated 1943				Indicated 1943			
State	Yield per acre	Production	State	Yield per acre	Production		
	Pounds	Thous. bags 2/		Pounds	Thous. bags 2/		
Maine	1,060	95	Mont.	960	614		
Vt.	630	13	Idaho	1,460	2,190		
N.Y.	960	1,267	Wyo.	1,200	1,260		
Mich.	900	6,588	Colo.	600	2,910		
Wis.	650	46	N. Mex.	330	792		
Minn.	660	66	Ariz.	520	73		
N. Dak.	600	18	Utah	870	87		
S. Dak.	420	17	Wash.	1,080	54		
Nebr.	1,200	1,056	Oreg.	1,000	40		
Kans.	3/ 150	12	Calif.	1,230	5,558		
Tex.	3/ 78	4/ 14	U.S.	895.8	22,770		

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

3/ Adjustment in yield made to allow for abandonment since July 1.

4/ Not including commercial production of 78,000 bags (cleaned) of Blackeye Cowpeas.

## BROOMCORN

Preliminary 1943				Indicated 1943			
State	Yield per acre	Production	State	Yield per acre	Production		
	Pounds	Tons		Bushels	Thous. bu.		
Ill.	535	2,400					
Kans.	310	2,000	Ark.	47.0	12,690		
Okla.	270	7,600	La.	38.0	23,978		
Tex.	280	2,200	Tex.	51.0	20,196		
Colo.	280	9,200	Calif.	55.0	12,155		
N. Mex.	160	4,200					
U.S.	260.6	27,600	U.S.	45.5	69,019		

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State	TAME HAY		ALFALFA HAY 1/		PASTURE	
	Preliminary 1943		Preliminary 1943		Condition October 1	
	Yield per acre	Production	Yield per acre	Production	Average 1932-41	1943 Percent
	Tons	Thous. tons	Tons	Thous. tons		
Maine	1.00	904	1.50	9	72	83
N.H.	1.20	413	2.10	10	73	80
Vt.	1.32	1,147	2.20	44	75	88
Mass.	1.58	566	2.40	41	73	66
R.I.	1.34	47	2.30	2	75	42
Conn.	1.43	402	2.40	62	75	42
N.Y.	1.53	5,993	2.00	960	69	73
N.J.	1.65	399	2.10	143	69	48
Pa.	1.49	3,342	1.85	518	70	47
Ohio	1.40	3,426	1.85	858	68	77
Ind.	1.37	2,602	1.75	900	68	81
Ill.	1.24	3,261	1.95	963	66	74
Mich.	1.43	3,897	1.55	2,068	73	77
Wis.	1.82	7,025	2.20	2,132	71	79
Minn.	1.81	5,443	2.15	3,036	66	78
Iowa	1.52	4,855	2.30	2,180	73	92
Mo.	1.14	3,597	2.45	762	60	73
N. Dak.	1.45	1,230	1.60	307	49	75
S. Dak.	1.35	852	1.55	426	47	74
Nebr.	1.65	1,546	1.80	1,287	52	64
Kans.	1.77	1,719	1.95	1,416	54	59
Del.	1.22	84	2.10	8	75	39
Md.	1.23	529	1.60	64	72	36
Va.	.94	1,329	1.80	117	73	53
W. Va.	1.22	964	1.90	89	71	70
N.C.	.95	1,176	1.90	13	74	68
S.C.	.66	489	1.50	4	64	66
Ga.	.54	867	1.90	10	68	72
Fla.	.52	74	--	--	80	80
Ky.	1.22	2,107	1.80	389	69	67
Tenn.	1.02	2,076	1.80	198	67	71
Ala.	.67	788	1.50	8	70	71
Miss.	1.05	938	1.80	119	69	59
Ark.	.87	1,094	1.50	114	60	41
La.	1.11	375	2.00	56	73	69
Okla.	.93	1,054	1.70	461	57	41
Tex.	.82	1,219	2.50	325	66	58
Mont.	1.52	1,830	1.70	1,159	65	83
Idaho	2.15	2,176	2.40	1,872	76	79
Wyo.	1.46	761	1.70	498	70	78
Colo.	1.78	1,748	2.10	1,287	63	74
N. Mex.	2.24	426	2.70	367	70	56
Ariz.	2.45	701	2.70	556	81	79
Utah	2.16	1,067	2.25	979	69	75
Nev.	2.00	384	2.25	313	80	91
Wash.	1.97	1,870	2.40	754	69	67
Oreg.	1.90	1,659	2.50	735	70	75
Calif.	2.99	5,421	4.40	3,854	74	82
U.S.	1.42	85,872	2.15	32,473	66	71

1/ Included in tame hay.

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## SOYBEANS 1/

## COWPEAS 1/

State	Yield per acre			Yield per acre		
	Average		Indicated	Average		Indicated
	1932-41	1942	1943	1932-41	1942	1943
	Bushels			Bushels		
N.Y.	2/14.4	16.0	15.0	--	--	--
N.J.	2/14.5	18.0	13.0	--	--	--
Pa.	2/16.0	17.0	14.5	--	--	--
Ohio	18.1	23.0	21.0	--	--	--
Ind.	16.4	21.0	19.0	5.6	6.0	7.0
Ill.	19.5	21.0	21.5	5.6	6.0	6.5
Mich.	13.9	17.0	14.0	--	--	--
Wis.	13.6	13.0	15.0	--	--	--
Minn.	2/14.7	13.0	14.0	--	--	--
Iowa	17.4	21.0	20.0	--	--	--
Mo.	9.8	15.0	13.0	6.0	7.0	7.5
N. Dak.	--	--	10.0	--	--	--
S. Dak.	--	15.0	14.5	--	--	--
Nebr.	2/11.5	14.0	12.0	--	--	--
Kans.	8.3	12.0	10.0	6.6	8.0	7.0
Del.	13.2	16.0	8.0	--	--	--
Md.	13.2	15.5	9.5	8.4	8.5	8.0
Va.	13.0	15.5	8.5	5.5	7.0	3.0
W. Va.	12.3	12.5	12.5	--	--	--
N.C.	11.1	13.0	8.5	5.1	4.5	3.5
S.C.	6.7	8.0	6.5	4.4	5.0	5.0
Ga.	5.9	7.2	6.5	5.0	4.5	4.0
Fla.	--	--	--	8.3	9.0	11.0
Ky.	11.4	13.0	12.0	5.4	5.5	5.0
Tenn.	7.7	12.0	7.5	5.1	6.0	6.0
Ala.	5.9	6.0	5.5	5.4	6.0	5.0
Miss.	8.7	14.0	11.0	5.4	6.5	5.5
Ark.	11.2	15.0	8.5	5.4	5.5	4.5
La.	12.2	13.5	11.5	3.8	4.5	4.5
Okla.	6.8	9.0	5.0	5.7	6.0	4.0
Tex.	2/ 8.6	9.0	8.5	6.7	6.5	7.0
U.S.	16.7	19.5	18.0	5.3	5.6	5.2

1/ For beans (or peas).

2/ Short-time average.

## SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Indicated 1943 production	Stocks on farms October 1 17		
		1942		1943
		Thousands bushels		
Ohio	29,883	591		836
Indiana	27,702	831		744
Illinois	75,250	736		1,107
Michigan	2,030	28		194
Minnesota	3,640	48		177
Iowa	39,300	560		1,061
Missouri	8,125	118		188
North Carolina	2,601	35		39
Mississippi	2,156	15		43
Arkansas	2,168	35		54
10 principal States	192,855	2,997		4,443
Other States	14,013	--		494
United States	206,868	--		4,937
1/ Old crop.		- 29 -		h

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## TOBACCO

Indicated 1943			Indicated 1943		
State	Yield per acre	Production Pounds	State	Yield per acre	Production Thous. lb.
		Thous. lb.			
Mass.	1,624	8,445	Va.	890	101,624
Conn.	1,322	18,640	:W. Va.	900	2,520
N.Y.	1,300	780	:N.C.	931	543,445
Pa.	1,277	41,250	:S.C.	975	87,750
Ohio	969	20,630	:Ga.	906	65,889
Ind.	949	9,775	:Fla.	915	14,914
Wis.	1,476	26,855	:Ky.	943	328,690
Minn.	1,200	720	:Tenn.	977	96,408
Mo.	1,050	5,880	:Ala.	883	265
Kans.	975	195	:La.	450	90
Md.	550	19,525	:U.S.	948	1,394,290

## SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

Indicated 1943		
State	Yield of cane per acre	Production
	Short tons	Thous. short tons
Louisiana	19.5	5,811
Florida	30.0	990
Total	20.5	6,801

## PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

Indicated 1943			Indicated 1943		
State	Yield per acre	Production	State	Yield per acre	Production
	acres	Thous. lb.		acres	Short tons
Virginia	1,100	180,400			
North Carolina	1,025	300,325	Ohio	4.5	90
Tenn.	730	13,140	Mich.	6.5	377
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	1,040	493,865	Nebr.	13.5	688
South Carolina	550	41,250	Mont.	12.3	726
Georgia	850	979,200	Idaho	13.5	608
Florida	800	108,800	Wyo.	13.0	325
Alabama	825	510,675	Colo.	14.0	1,890
Mississippi	450	25,200	Utah	13.7	452
Total (S.E. area)	817	1,665,125	Calif.	16.0	1,312
Arkansas	300	18,000	Other		
Louisiana	330	9,900	States	11.7	1,056
Oklahoma	300	159,000			
Texas	400	423,200			
Total (S.W. area)	364	610,100	U.S.	12.6	7,524
United States	660.7	2,769,090			

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TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

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Class and type		Yield:		Type:	Indicated 1943	Type:	Indicated 1943	Class and type		Yield:		Type:	Indicated 1943	Type:	Indicated 1943
	No.	per acre:	Production	Lb.	Thous.	Lb.	Thous.	No.	per acre:	Production	Lb.	Thous.	Lb.	Thous.	
<b>Class 1, Flue-cured:</b>															
Virginia	11	880	76,560	76,560	11	35	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	180	
North Carolina	11	850	194,650	194,650	11	35	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	12,920	
Total Old Belt	11	858	271,210	271,210	11	35	975	975	975	975	975	975	975	3,608	
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	980	276,360	276,360	12	35	955	955	955	955	955	955	955	16,708	
North Carolina	13	990	64,350	64,350	13	35	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	13,050	
South Carolina	13	975	87,750	87,750	13	36	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	2,052	
Total South Carolina Belt	13	981	152,100	152,100	13	36	760	760	760	760	760	760	760	31,810	
Georgia	14	905	65,160	65,160	14	41	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	2,052	
Florida	14	880	11,968	11,968	14	41	42	42	42	42	42	42	42	40,600	
Alabama	14	900	180	180	14	42	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	8,030	
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	901	77,308	77,308	14	41	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	48,330	
Total All Flue-cured Types	14	926	75,978	75,978	14	41	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	48,330	
Class 2, Fire-cured:															
Total Virginia Belt	21	800	11,200	11,200	21	51	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	160	
Kentucky	22	900	13,320	13,320	22	51	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	9,760	
Tennessee	22	975	26,325	26,325	22	52	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	1,750	9,920	
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	948	39,645	39,645	22	52	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	7,525	
Kentucky	23	900	14,370	14,370	23	52	1,696	1,696	1,696	1,696	1,696	1,696	1,696	3,340	
Tennessee	23	925	2,775	2,775	23	53	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	1,300	11,365	
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	904	17,445	17,445	23	53	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	450	
Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	900	180	180	24	53	1,367	1,367	1,367	1,367	1,367	1,367	1,367	1,230	
Total All Fire-cured Types	24	909	65,470	65,470	24	53	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	1,450	12,905	
Class 3, Air-cured:															
3A Light Air-cured															
Ohio	31	900	12,600	12,600	31	55	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	720	
Indiana	31	950	9,595	9,595	31	55	1,482	1,482	1,482	1,482	1,482	1,482	1,482	14,670	
Missouri	31	1,050	5,380	5,380	31	56	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	1,050	330	
Kansas	31	975	1,195	1,195	31	56	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,100	105	
Virginia	31	1,125	11,812	11,812	31	56	1,088	1,088	1,088	1,088	1,088	1,088	1,088	435	
West Virginia	31	900	2,520	2,520	31	56	1,531	1,531	1,531	1,531	1,531	1,531	1,531	535	
North Carolina	31	1,050	8,035	8,035	31	61	950	950	950	950	950	950	950	760	
Kentucky	31	950	274,550	274,550	31	61	900	900	900	900	900	900	900	5,040	
Tennessee	31	980	63,700	63,700	31	61	905	905	905	905	905	905	905	5,800	
Alabama	31	850	85	85	31	62	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040	1,040	524	
Total Burley Belt	31	951	389,022	389,022	31	62	1,090	1,090	1,090	1,090	1,090	1,090	1,090	2,616	
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	550	19,525	19,525	32	62	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	1,030	3,240	
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	927	408,547	408,547	31-32	61-62	962	962	962	962	962	962	962	9,040	
Class 7, Miscellaneous:															
Louisiana Perique														90	
United States														90	
United States														90	

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APPLES		PEACHES		PEARS		GRAPES	
COMMERCIAL CROP 1/	AREA	1943	1943	1943	1943	1943	1943
AND STATE	production	State	preliminary	State	1943	State	1943
	Thous. bu.		Thous. bu.		Thous. bu.		Tons
Eastern States:							
North Atlantic:							
Me.	735	N.H.		1	Me.	5	Mass.
N.H.	778	Mass.		2	N.H.	6	R.I.
Vt.	705	R.I.		1	Vt.	1	Conn.
Mass.	2,552	Conn.		6	Mass.	24	N.Y.
R.I.	265	N.Y.		95	R.I.	5	M.J.
Conn.	858	N.J.		918	Conn.	39	Pa.
N.Y.	12,250	Pa.		1,176	N.Y.	495	Ohio
N.J.	2,262	Ohio		300	N.J.	45	Ind.
Pa.	5,720	Ind.		157	Pa.	186	Ill.
Total N. Atl.	26,125	Ill.		360	Ohio	144	Mich.
South Atlantic:		Mich.		1,452	Ind.	60	Wis.
Del.	464	Iowa		20	Ill.	226	Iowa
Md.	837	Mo.		68	Mich.	445	Mo.
Va.	5,400	Nebr.		2	Iowa	45	Nebr.
W.Va.	2,178	Kans.		2	Mo.	150	Kans.
N.C.	564	Del.		93	Nebr.	13	Del.
Total S. Atl.	9,443	Md.		221	Kans.	38	Md.
Total East. States	35,568	Va.		172	Del.	3	Va.
Central States:		W.Va.		160	Md.	21	W.Va.
North Central:		N.C.		252	Va.	26	N.C.
Ohio	2,422	S.C.		392	W.Va.	14	S.C.
Ind.	1,081	Ga.		1,593	N.C.	106	Ga.
Ill.	2,976	Fla.		66	S.C.	36	Fla.
Mich.	6,144	Ky.		366	Ga.	138	Ky.
Wis.	862	Tenn.		294	Fla.	99	Tenn.
Minn.	172	Ala.		649	Ky.	61	Ala.
Iowa	38	Miss.		476	Tenn.	132	Ark.
Mo.	1,056	Ark.		738	Ala.	112	Okla.
Nebr.	38	La.		176	Miss.	136	Tex.
Kans.	364	Okla.		136	Ark.	80	Idaho
Total N. Cent.	15,153	Tex.		900	La.	78	Colo.
South Central:		Idaho		198	Okla.	75	N.Mex.
Ky.	252	Colo.		1,978	Tex.	211	Ariz.
Tenn.	261	N.Mex.		134	Idaho	40	Utah
Ark.	563	Ariz.		60	Colo.	196	Wash.
Total S. Cent.	1,076	Utah		846	N.Mex.	61	Oreg.
Total Cent. States	16,229	Nev.		5	Ariz.	10	Calif., all
Western States:		Wash.		2,052	Utah	200	Wine
Mont.	258	Oreg.		418	Nev.	5	Table
Idaho	600	Calif., all		25,127	Wash., all	5,366	Raisin
Colo.	1,298	Cling-			Bartlett	3,906	
N.Mex.	905	stone 2/		14,793	Other	1,460	
Utah	448	Free-			Oreg., all	2,911	
Wash.	23,520	stone		10,334	Bartlett	1,449	
Oreg.	2,516				Other	1,462	
Calif.	8,715				Calif., all	11,709	
Total West. States	38,260				Bartlett	10,501	
					Other	1,208	
35 States	90,057	U.S.		42,060	U.S.	23,753	U.S.
							2,796,95

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple area of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption.

2/ Production less than 1,000 bushels.

3/ Mainly for canning.

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
October 1, 1943BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
October 11, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## CITRUS FRUITS

CROP : Condition October 1/ : Production 1/ :  
 and : Average : : Average : : Indicated  
 STATE : 1932-41 : 1942 : 1943 : 1932-41 : 1942 : 1943

## ORANGES: Percent Thousand boxes

California, all.....	74	72	80	40,437	43,761	---
Navels and Misc. 2/..	72	70	84	16,728	14,241	18,530
Valencias.....	76	74	77	23,710	29,520	3/
Florida, all.....	72	74	74	21,620	37,200	38,500
Early and midseason..	--	74	76	4/13,228	19,100	21,000
Valencias.....	--	75	72	4/ 9,183	18,100	17,500
Texas, all 2/.....	57	71	81	1,630	2,550	3,000
Arizona, all 2/.....	74	73	86	350	700	850
Louisiana, all 2/.....	75	81	62	266	340	260
5 States.....	73	73	78	64,303	84,551	77

## TANGERINES:

Florida.....	61	77	51	2,390	4,200	3,000
--------------	----	----	----	-------	-------	-------

## All oranges and tangerines:

5 States.....	--	--	--	56,693	88,751	---
---------------	----	----	----	--------	--------	-----

## GRAPEFRUIT:

Florida, all.....	62	71	60	16,490	27,300	24,500
Seedless.....	--	71	70	4/5,850	10,300	11,000
Other.....	--	71	55	4/11,183	17,000	13,500
Texas, all.....	49	68	62	8,785	17,510	16,800
Arizona, all .....	77	61	83	2,030	2,550	3,900
California, all.....	73	73	80	2,008	2,649	---
Desert Valleys.....	--	--	--	900	1,254	1,316
Other.....	--	--	--	1,108	1,395	3/
4 States.....	61	69	64	29,314	50,009	---

## LEMONS:

California.....	74	73	73	10,149	15,120	3/
-----------------	----	----	----	--------	--------	----

## LIMES:

Florida.....	68	78	76	58	175	3/
--------------	----	----	----	----	-----	----

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. Alabama and Mississippi production negligible since 1938. 2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines. 3/ First report of production from 1943 bloom for California Valencia oranges, lemons, and grapefruit in "other" areas, and Florida limes will be issued in December. 4/ Short-time average.

## PECANS

State	Indicated October 1, 1943 production
-------	--------------------------------------

State	All	Improved	Wild or seedling
	varieties	varieties 1/	varieties
			Thousand pounds

Illinois	840	25	815
Missouri	1,550	52	1,498
North Carolina	2,622	2,307	315
South Carolina	3,400	2,960	440
Georgia	23,600	19,824	3,776
Florida	4,524	2,714	1,810
Alabama	9,280	7,430	1,850
Mississippi	8,450	5,070	3,380
Arkansas	3,850	770	3,080
Louisiana	8,640	2,390	6,250
Oklahoma	14,800	1,020	13,780
Texas	23,250	3,260	19,990
12 States	104,806	47,822	56,984

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

mbp

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## PLUMS AND PRUNES

PRUNES USED FRESH, CANNED, AND DRIED  
WASHINGTON AND OREGON 1/

Crop	Production	1:	Average	1932-41	1942	Preliminary	1943
and	1942	Preliminary	State	1932-41	1942	nary	1943
State	1943	1943					
		Tons			Tons		
		Fresh Basis 1/			Fresh Basis		
Plums:			Used fresh:				
Mich.	5,300	3,400	Wash.	13,130	16,400	10,800	
Calif.	72,000	68,000	Oreg.	16,540	19,600	18,400	
Prunes:							
Idaho	18,200	3,900	Canned: 2/				
Wash., all	24,600	24,200	Wash.	6,170	5,800	9,300	
E.Wash.	17,200	12,600	Oreg.	18,460	18,700	38,500	
W.Wash.	7,400	11,600			Dry Basis 3/		
Oreg., all	70,500	105,000	Dried:				
E.Oreg.	15,500	10,200	Wash.	2,130	100	1,100	
W.Oreg.	55,000	94,800	Oreg.	18,290	6,000	14,000	
		Dry Basis 2/					
Calif.	171,000	191,000					

1/ For some States in 1943, production includes the following quantities unharvested on account of market conditions (tons) Western Washington, 800; Western Oregon, 4,800

1/ These estimates include quantities sold and used on the farm for household consumption.

2/ Includes small quantities for cold packing.

2/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried. 3/ The drying ratio in Washington and Oregon ranges from 3 to 4 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

3/ Dry basis.

## MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

## CRANBERRIES

Crop	Cond.	Oct. 1	Production		Production			
and	1942	1943	1942	Indicated	State	Average	1942	Indicated
State	1942	1943	1943	1/	1943	1932-41	1942	1943
			Percent		Tons			
APRICOTS:								
Calif.	2/62	2/25	204,000	82,000	Mass.	409,100	560,000	495,000
Wash.	2/90	2/64	21,000	15,400	N.J.	94,900	95,000	65,000
Utah	2/28	2/88	3,100	10,100	Wis.	82,200	107,000	110,000
3 States	2/62	2/30	228,100	107,500	Wash.	17,200	40,000	40,000

## FIGS:

Calif. 81 86 3/28,200  
Dried ) 17,000 -----

Not dried) 17,000 -----

## HOPS

## OLIVES:

Calif. 60 60 58,000 -----

## ALMONDS:

Calif. 70 50 22,000 16,000 -----

## WALNUTS:

Calif. 79 78 57,000 60,000 -----

## FILBERTS:

Oreg. 45 68 3,600 5,700 -----

## AVOCADOS:

Fla. 2/48 2/73 2,100 -----

## 1/ For some States, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of scarcity of harvest labor.

## 2/ Production in percentage of a full crop.

## 3/ Dry basis.

1,185 38,516

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## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
October 1, 1943BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
October 11, 1943  
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## POTATOES 1/

GROUP AND STATE	Indicated 1943 Yield : Production per acre: Bu. Thous. bu.	GROUP AND STATE	Indicated 1943 Yield : Production per acre: Bu. Thous. bu.
<u>SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:</u>			
Maine	370	Illinois	65
New York	143	Iowa	95
Pennsylvania	110	5 Central	89.5
3 Eastern	207.4	121,717	25,223
Michigan	100	Arizona	175
Wisconsin	90	2 Southwestern	132.8
Minnesota	98	TOTAL 12	1,700
North Dakota	120	30 LATE STATES	103.3
South Dakota	80	INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:	38,298
5 Central	100.1	New Jersey	152.1
Nebraska	130	Delaware	369,402
Montana	120	Maryland	162
Idaho	235	Virginia	11,502
Wyoming	155	Kentucky	58
Colorado	225	Missouri	80
Utah	195	Kansas	124
Nevada	195	TOTAL 7	9,672
Washington	220	37 LATE & INTERMEDIATE	90
Oregon	200	11,660	4,770
California 2/	280	EARLY POTATO STATES:	3,330
10 Western	207.2	North Carolina	148.2
TOTAL 18	160.9	South Carolina	115.5
<u>OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:</u>			
New Hampshire	165	Georgia	33,388
Vermont	130	Florida	108
Massachusetts	140	Tennessee	11,664
Rhode Island	170	Alabama	102
Connecticut	160	Mississippi	2,240
5 New England	149.2	Arkansas	74
West Virginia	75	Louisiana	56
Ohio	96	Oklahoma	4,736
Indiana	100	Texas	77
		California 3/	5,170
		TOTAL 12	61
		TOTAL U.S.	1,960
			3,599
			2,838
			6,450
			15,975
			66,755
			469,545

1/ Except for California, the estimates shown for each State under a particular group cover the entire crop, whether commercial or noncommercial, early or late. 2/ Estimates shown for California under the surplus late States do not include the early commercial crop.

3/ Estimates shown for California under the early States cover the early commercial crop only.

## SWEETPOTATOES

State	Indicated 1943 Yield : Production per acre: Bu. Thous. bu.	State	Indicated 1943 Yield : Production per acre: Bu. Thous. bu.
New Jersey	90	Florida	68
Indiana	100	Kentucky	1,768
Illinois	85	Tennessee	82
Iowa	100	Alabama	4,590
Missouri	85	Mississippi	80
Kansas	145	Arkansas	80
Delaware	70	Louisiana	7,040
Maryland	100	Oklahoma	60
Virginia	97	Texas	70
North Carolina	96	California	8,330
South Carolina	95	U. S.	650
Georgia	77		70
			6,300
			1,680
			74,704

October 11, 1943

## MILK PRODUCED AND "GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	Milk produced per milk cow 2/	"Grain" fed Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	per milk cow 3/
	Pounds				Pounds
Me.	14.4	16.6	16.5	4.0	
N.H.	15.0	15.5	15.3	3.8	
Vt.	13.9	14.9	15.4	4.0	
Mass.	17.6	18.5	17.9	5.9	
Conn.	17.2	19.0	16.5	5.4	
N.Y.	16.3	18.2	17.3	4.1	
N.J.	19.0	19.8	19.3	6.9	
Pa.	16.4	17.6	16.0	5.6	
<u>N. ATL.</u>	<u>16.32</u>	<u>17.77</u>	<u>16.89</u>	<u>4.8</u>	
Ohio	14.8	16.1	15.0	4.4	
Ind.	14.0	14.5	14.4	3.7	
Ill.	13.5	14.7	14.2	4.5	
Mich.	16.4	17.3	16.7	3.4	
Wis.	14.5	14.5	14.5	2.3	
<u>E. N. CENT.</u>	<u>14.57</u>	<u>15.23</u>	<u>14.27</u>	<u>3.4</u>	
Minn.	12.2	12.4	12.2	1.9	
Iowa	12.7	12.7	13.3	4.0	
Mo.	10.0	11.5	11.3	2.8	
N. Dak.	10.8	10.2	10.8	2.1	
S. Dak.	9.8	9.6	10.2	2.0	
Nebr.	11.6	12.6	11.9	3.2	
Kans.	11.2	12.6	11.3	3.9	
<u>W. N. CENT.</u>	<u>11.38</u>	<u>11.91</u>	<u>11.77</u>	<u>2.9</u>	
Md.	15.2	16.6	14.7	6.5	
Va.	12.2	13.7	12.5	5.0	
W. Va.	12.5	12.5	11.4	2.1	
N.C.	11.9	12.5	13.7	3.6	
S.C.	10.3	11.6	10.8	3.3	
Ga.	8.6	9.0	8.8	2.2	
<u>S. ATL.</u>	<u>11.50</u>	<u>12.81</u>	<u>11.75</u>	<u>3.4</u>	
Ky.	12.1	13.0	12.0	2.4	
Tenn.	10.4	11.1	11.2	2.5	
Ala.	8.0	9.1	8.5	2.9	
Miss.	6.7	6.8	6.5	1.6	
Ark.	8.1	8.8	8.0	2.1	
Okla.	9.4	9.5	8.6	2.5	
Tex.	8.8	8.8	7.8	2.1	
<u>S. CENT.</u>	<u>9.09</u>	<u>9.82</u>	<u>8.98</u>	<u>2.2</u>	
Mont.	13.4	14.5	14.9	2.6	
Idaho	16.8	17.1	17.7	2.5	
Wyo.	12.5	13.1	14.2	1.4	
Colo.	12.4	13.6	14.5	3.4	
Wash.	16.9	17.5	17.3	4.2	
Oreg.	14.7	15.9	15.8	3.5	
Calif.	17.7	16.8	17.5	3.9	
<u>WEST.</u>	<u>14.86</u>	<u>15.90</u>	<u>16.32</u>	<u>3.4</u>	
<u>U. S.</u>	<u>12.64</u>	<u>13.51</u>	<u>13.02</u>	<u>3.20</u>	

1/ Figures for New England States are based on combined returns from Crop and Special Dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from Crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. 3/ Averages per cow computed from reported "pounds of grain and concentrates fed yesterday to milk cows on your farm (or ranch)." mbp

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT  
as of  
October 1, 1943BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
October 11, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

## SEPTEMBER EGG PRODUCTION

Division:	State		Number of layers on hand during September		Eggs per 100 layers		Total eggs produced	
	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Thousands	Thousands	Millions	Millions
Me.	1,996	1,951	1,347	1,356	27	26	254	296
N.H.	1,532	1,702	1,341	1,293	20	22	204	226
Vt.	735	786	1,299	1,422	10	11	109	130
Mass.	3,853	4,237	1,293	1,290	50	55	529	593
R.I.	390	404	1,386	1,299	5	5	52	54
Conn.	2,459	2,727	1,380	1,302	34	36	312	338
N.Y.	10,614	11,130	1,164	1,152	124	128	1,509	1,632
N.J.	4,794	5,066	1,152	1,044	55	53	702	697
Pa.	12,590	14,488	1,098	1,104	138	160	1,899	2,102
N. ATL.	38,963	42,491	1,188	1,167	463	496	5,570	6,073
Ohio	14,816	14,706	1,092	1,107	162	163	2,064	2,212
Ind.	10,451	11,027	1,038	1,077	108	119	1,420	1,645
Ill.	14,628	15,729	990	978	145	154	1,933	2,202
Mich.	7,968	8,364	1,098	1,104	87	92	1,168	1,263
Wis.	11,876	11,862	1,077	1,128	128	134	1,656	1,798
E. N. CENT.	59,739	61,688	1,055	1,073	630	662	8,241	9,120
Minn.	16,224	18,758	1,068	1,107	173	208	2,320	2,882
Iowa	20,890	22,278	1,047	1,086	219	242	3,062	3,375
Mo.	15,416	17,346	978	960	151	167	2,144	2,473
N. Dak.	3,602	4,282	984	1,020	35	44	466	556
S. Dak.	5,690	6,170	1,002	1,038	57	64	761	862
Nebr.	9,468	10,694	1,044	1,002	99	107	1,362	1,588
Kans.	11,550	12,587	981	912	113	115	1,614	1,844
W. N. CENT.	82,840	92,115	1,022	1,028	847	947	11,729	13,580
Del.	704	711	1,020	1,020	7	7	99	100
Md.	2,578	2,460	1,002	963	26	24	332	337
Va.	6,128	6,842	972	957	60	65	801	846
W. Va.	2,867	3,141	1,062	1,050	30	33	399	448
N. C.	6,517	7,880	765	843	50	66	708	866
S. C.	2,702	3,004	696	717	19	22	257	279
Ga.	5,462	5,995	690	726	38	44	533	592
Fla.	1,532	1,624	864	846	13	14	180	191
S. ATL.	28,490	31,657	853	869	243	275	3,309	3,659
Ky.	7,457	8,162	954	936	71	76	929	1,082
Tenn.	7,088	8,498	912	879	65	75	798	991
Ala.	5,380	6,598	744	780	40	51	541	670
Miss.	5,172	6,290	606	624	31	39	477	552
Ark.	5,856	6,005	726	708	43	43	610	662
La.	3,546	3,898	600	618	21	24	300	339
Okla.	9,186	10,096	882	738	81	75	1,122	1,268
Tex.	21,164	22,929	870	849	184	195	2,388	2,773
S. CENT.	64,849	72,476	827	798	536	578	7,165	8,337
Mont.	1,560	1,634	1,017	1,110	16	18	198	214
Idaho	1,615	1,776	1,122	1,122	18	20	224	249
Wyo.	614	628	1,035	1,140	6	7	77	91
Colo.	2,762	2,780	1,041	1,011	29	28	352	392
N. Mex.	878	1,074	942	876	8	9	98	126
Ariz.	462	521	858	936	4	5	58	64
Utah.	1,752	1,882	1,239	1,107	22	21	250	264
Nev.	189	204	1,074	1,020	2	2	28	28
Wash.	4,990	5,268	1,188	1,218	59	64	706	767
Oreg.	2,520	2,604	1,194	1,182	30	31	376	398
Calif.	10,730	13,166	1,104	1,068	118	141	1,534	1,711
WEST.	28,072	31,537	1,111	1,097	312	346	3,901	4,304
U. S.	302,953	331,964	1,000	995	3,031	3,304	39,915	45,073

## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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as of  
October 1, 1943BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS  
CROP REPORTING BOARDWashington, D. C.,  
October 11, 1943  
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)COMPOSITION OF FARM FLOCKS, OCTOBER 1  
(Thousands)

Year	United	North	East	West	South	South	
	States	Atlantic	North	North	Atlantic	Central	Western
			Central	Central		Central	

Pullets of Laying Age

1932-41 (Av.)	92,160	12,994	19,918	22,820	8,872	18,463	9,094
1942	109,802	16,182	24,560	26,951	10,004	22,215	9,890
1943	123,052	18,457	25,003	31,025	11,224	25,977	11,366

Pullets not of Laying Age

1932-41 (Av.)	171,263	20,570	39,219	52,983	14,540	29,548	14,398
1942	231,638	26,820	45,782	80,550	18,671	41,792	18,023
1943	266,387	32,528	55,399	92,133	21,180	45,559	19,588

Other Young Chickens

1932-41 (Av.)	109,735	10,916	22,170	33,949	13,378	20,762	8,560
1942	113,866	13,314	21,982	35,615	12,936	20,918	9,101
1943	149,868	17,016	29,766	47,452	17,985	26,168	11,481

All Young Chickens

1932-41 (Av.)	373,158	44,480	81,307	109,756	36,789	68,773	32,052
1942	455,306	56,316	92,324	143,116	41,611	84,925	37,014
1943	539,307	68,001	110,168	170,610	50,389	97,704	42,435

Hens One Year Old or Over

1932-41 (Av.)	175,273	21,032	36,245	46,213	16,999	36,357	18,426
1942	207,059	23,387	38,588	59,200	19,983	46,346	19,555
1943	225,913	26,017	39,890	66,233	21,788	50,425	21,560

Potential Layers 1/

1932-41 (Av.)	438,696	54,596	95,382	122,021	40,410	84,369	41,918
1942	548,499	66,389	108,930	166,701	48,658	110,353	47,468
1943	615,352	77,002	120,292	189,391	54,192	121,961	52,514

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not yet of laying age.

mjd